

John J. Cornwell received as his salary per year the four years he was Governor of West Virginia, and almost twice as much as the annual salary of the late Judge J. M. McWhorter, who presided over the Federal Circuit some years ago. The County Superintendent and his Assistant, whom the writer knows of no other duties for him to perform except to act as door keeper, receives themselves \$317.00 more money per year than M. P. Shawkey received per year as his salary the twelve years he was State Superintendent of Free Schools.

And mark you, Mr. Editor, the man who is struggling for bread and meat for himself and his family will help pay this item of \$5,637.00. There will be numerous cases in this County this fall, as there have been during the depression years, of the head of

And mark you, Mr. Editor, the man who is struggling for bread and meat for himself and his family will help pay this item of \$5,637.00. There will be numerous cases in this County this fall, as there have been during the depression years, of the head of the family not being able to buy sufficient clothing and shoes for his children to attend school but his tax ticket will have to be lifted or else the consequences.

The writer is puzzled about what the Assistant County Superintendent is going to do—what his duties are. He remembers the days, before the school system was destroyed by the Kump County Unit plan, when B. B. Williams, as County Superintendent, rode the County on an old gday mare and he had no Assistant or Clerical Assistant. He discharged the duties of his office in a very efficient manner at the modest sum of \$1,486.00 per year and we got along a darn sight better with our schools and more was

How  
ing a  
Ch  
O  
Chu  
bega  
buil  
serie  
Dun  
list.  
grea  
hear  
ever  
Su  
Pr

RECORDED

And mark you, Mr. Editor, the man who is struggling for bread and meat for himself and his family will help pay this item of \$5,637.00. There will be numerous cases in this County this fall, as there have been during the depression years, of the head of the family not being able to buy sufficient clothing and shoes for his children to attend school but his tax ticket will have to be lifted or else the consequences.

The writer is puzzled about what the Assistant County Superintendent is going to do—what his duties are. He remembers the days, before the school system was destroyed by the Kump County Unit plan, when B. B. Williams, as County Superintendent, rode the County on an old gday mare and he had no Assistant or Clerical Assistant. He discharged the duties of his office in a very efficient manner at the modest sum of \$1,486.00 per year and we got along a darn sight better with our schools and more was

How  
ing a  
Ch  
O  
Chu  
bega  
buil  
serie  
Dun  
list.  
grea  
hear  
ever  
Su  
Pr

RECORDED

school system was destroyed by the Kump County Unit plan, when B. B. Williams, as County Superintendent, rode the County on an old gday mare and he had no Assistant or Clerical Assistant. He discharged the duties of his office in a very efficient manner at the modest sum of \$1,486.00 per year and we got along a darn sight better with our schools and more was accomplished than we are getting to-day.

It is needless to say that this extra high salaried official holds his job by virtue of the Kump County Unit scheme. Every County in this state has an Assistant County Superintendent or can have one. A tax burdened people pays the bill and they are supposed to be patriotic and say noth-

IF YOU DON'T

school system was destroyed by the Kump County Unit plan, when B. B. Williams, as County Superintendent, rode the County on an old gday mare and he had no Assistant or Clerical Assistant. He discharged the duties of his office in a very efficient manner at the modest sum of \$1,486.00 per year and we got along a darn sight better with our schools and more was accomplished than we are getting to-day.

It is needless to say that this extra high salaried official holds his job by virtue of the Kump County Unit scheme. Every County in this state has an Assistant County Superintendent or can have one. A tax burdened people pays the bill and they are supposed to be patriotic and say noth-

IF YOU DON'T

19, 1935

his sal-  
he was  
and al-  
annual  
M. Mc-  
the Po-  
p. The  
his As-  
s of no  
orm ex-  
ceives  
ey per  
ceived  
twelve  
lent of

e man  
meat  
help  
There  
ounty  
luring  
ad of  
y suf-

The writer recently read a jingle Every  
which represents those in authority  
and who are responsible for billions  
of public debt which is being piled  
upon us every day, speaking to the  
taxpayers who will pay the debt in  
the following very appropriate words,  
which are quoted.

"Let me call you sweetheart,  
Darling don't be blue;  
Though we've spent your billions  
As we love to do.  
You can hold the bag, dear—  
Though it's empty—'tis true,  
You still have the mortgages,  
How sweet of you."

Taxpayer.

ing about it.

## CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

Rev. J. Roger Morris, Pastor  
Frank

Spec  
Marlin  
Satur  
especi  
boys,  
tend.

The  
more  
20, 1  
Scho  
fried  
serve  
on t  
and

19, 1935

his sal-  
he was  
and al-  
annual  
M. Mc-  
the Po-  
p. The  
his As-  
s of no  
orm ex-  
ceives  
ey per  
ceived  
twelve  
lent of

e man  
meat  
help  
There  
ounty  
luring  
ad of  
y suf-

The writer recently read a jingle Every  
which represents those in authority  
and who are responsible for billions  
of public debt which is being piled  
upon us every day, speaking to the  
taxpayers who will pay the debt in  
the following very appropriate words,  
which are quoted.

"Let me call you sweetheart,  
Darling don't be blue;  
Though we've spent your billions  
As we love to do.  
You can hold the bag, dear—  
Though it's empty—'tis true,  
You still have the mortgages,  
How sweet of you."

Taxpayer.

ing about it.

## CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

Rev. J. Roger Morris, Pastor  
Frank

Spec  
Marlin  
Satur  
especi  
boys,  
tend.

The  
more  
20, 1  
Scho  
fried  
serve  
on t  
and

# **On Journal**

Day"—WEBSTER.

Y, JANUARY 10, 1946

**To** Funeral Services Fri  
For "Ed" Richards

---

At the Journal's pre



# **On Journal**

Day"—WEBSTER.

Y, JANUARY 10, 1946

**To** Funeral Services Fri  
For "Ed" Richards

At the Journal's pre

MISS Alice Waugh as co-chairmen.

—xxx—

## T. W. GREEN VISITS TANNERY

T. W. Green made his first official visit to the Marlinton tannery of the International Shoe Company this week since his honorable discharge from service. At the time of his release he was serving as a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps.

develop  
rebellion

YES, I  
... and  
anyone  
reconc  
that v  
we had  
"That  
make

il Ads--Read

MISS Alice Waugh as co-chairmen.

—xxx—

## T. W. GREEN VISITS TANNERY

T. W. Green made his first official visit to the Marlinton tannery of the International Shoe Company this week since his honorable discharge from service. At the time of his release he was serving as a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps.

develop  
rebellion

YES, I  
... and  
anyone  
reconc  
that v  
we had  
"That  
make

il Ads--Read

# "Topnotchers"

Pupils in county schools who attained the coveted rank of "Topnotcher" during the second six-week period of the 1945-46 school term, are listed as follows:

Beaver Creek — Harmon Underwood, 6th grade; Bessie Underwood 4, Freda Underwood 4, Louise Burr 4.

Boggs Run—Mazie Lewis 8, Leroy Long 6.

Brady—Dorothy Kelly 8, Billy Phillips 7, John Kelly 5.

Brownsburg—Paul Boggs 8.

Buckeye—Patricia Landis 4, Letcher Landis 6, Alice Landis 6

Burnside—Alberta Shields 6, Dorothy Miller 6.

Caesar Mt.—Eveline Rhodes 5, Johnson Seabolt 6.

Lea  
Jenn  
4. D  
ger  
Ham  
Smit  
ers 4  
pent  
Gree

# "Topnotchers"

Pupils in county schools who attained the coveted rank of "Topnotcher" during the second six-week period of the 1945-46 school term, are listed as follows:

Beaver Creek — Harmon Underwood, 6th grade; Bessie Underwood 4, Freda Underwood 4, Louise Burr 4.

Boggs Run—Mazie Lewis 8, Leroy Long 6.

Brady—Dorothy Kelly 8, Billy Phillips 7, John Kelly 5.

Brownsburg—Paul Boggs 8.

Buckeye—Patricia Landis 4, Letcher Landis 6, Alice Landis 6

Burnside—Alberta Shields 6, Dorothy Miller 6.

Caesar Mt.—Eveline Rhodes 5, Johnson Seabolt 6.

Lea  
Jenn  
4. D  
ger  
Ham  
Smit  
ers 4  
pent  
Gree

Buckeye—Patricia Landis 4, Letcher Landis 6, Alice Landis 6  
Burnside—Alberta Shields 6, Dorothy Miller 6.

Caesar Mt.—Eveline Rhodes 5, Johnson Seabolt 6.

Campbelltown — Jack Biggs 4, Phyllis Schumaker 4, Madeline Sparks 4, Dale Armstrong 6, Geraldine Dunbrack 6, Janet Morrison 6.

Cass Colored—Paul Stewart 5.

Cass Graded—Barbara Blackhurst 4, Jessie Elza 4, Marlene Cassell 4, Gary McPherson 4, Shirley Higgins 5, Judith Cassell 6, Mary D. Doyle 6, Helen Jackson 6, Billy Cales 6, Ray Galford 6, Tommy Shinaberry 6, Dale McLaughlin 8, Evelyn Hertig 8.

Clawson—Adele Friel 4.

Clover Lick—Wilma Hamrick 4, Robert Shields 4, John Ligon Coyner 6, Lucia Cary Gardner 6, Betty Constance Lowe 7, Kathleen Ware 7.

Cummings Creek—Thelma Alderman 4, Arlo Alderman 6.

Draft—Norma Sue McKinney 6, Andrew Wooddell 4.

Dunmore—Patricia Ann Hall 4, George Pritchard 4, Jean Taylor 5.

Buckeye—Patricia Landis 4, Letcher Landis 6, Alice Landis 6  
Burnside—Alberta Shields 6, Dorothy Miller 6.

Caesar Mt.—Eveline Rhodes 5, Johnson Seabolt 6.

Campbelltown — Jack Biggs 4, Phyllis Schumaker 4, Madeline Sparks 4, Dale Armstrong 6, Geraldine Dunbrack 6, Janet Morrison 6.

Cass Colored—Paul Stewart 5.

Cass Graded—Barbara Blackhurst 4, Jessie Elza 4, Marlene Cassell 4, Gary McPherson 4, Shirley Higgins 5, Judith Cassell 6, Mary D. Doyle 6, Helen Jackson 6, Billy Cales 6, Ray Galford 6, Tommy Shinaberry 6, Dale McLaughlin 8, Evelyn Hertig 8.

Clawson—Adele Friel 4.

Clover Lick—Wilma Hamrick 4, Robert Shields 4, John Ligon Coyner 6, Lucia Cary Gardner 6, Betty Constance Lowe 7, Kathleen Ware 7.

Cummings Creek—Thelma Alderman 4, Arlo Alderman 6.

Draft—Norma Sue McKinney 6, Andrew Wooddell 4.

Dunmore—Patricia Ann Hall 4, George Pritchard 4, Jean Taylor 5.

...banks, either under state or Federal charters, we do not think that local pride, state's rights or private greed ought to be allowed to stand in the way.

## DURBIN NEWS

### Dies in Moundsville:

Karl Kincaid, 30 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Allie Kincaid, who live on west Main street, died in Moundsville, Tuesday, December 12th, following an operation for stomach ulcers. The young man was serving a two year prison term, and it seems rather like the irony of fate, that his death occurred at the expiration of his term. His body was brought to his home on the same day on which he had previously notified his family he would return.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. C. H. Backus, in the M. E. Church, Friday morning, December 15th, in the presence of a large crowd of relatives and friends. Besides his father and mother, Karl is survived by the following brothers and sisters, Russel, Marshall and Claude, Gertrude, Marjorie and Mabelle.

All attended the funeral except Gertrude, who is in Chicago where she has a position. Interment was made in Oakland cemetery, Durbin.

### Lambert-Whitlock:

Miss Willa Gertrude Whitlock, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. P. Kerr, became the bride of Odeth H. Lambert on Wednesday, November 29.

The ceremony uniting the two young people in marriage was performed by the Rev. O. L. Gouchenour, pastor of the M. E. Church, south, and took place at the home of the groom's brother, Mr. Rennie Lambert. Miss Whitlock wore a gown of blue crepe-de-chine, with harmonizing accessories.

The newly married couple will reside at the home of the groom's father, William Lambert, for the present.

### Missionary Society Meets:

Mrs. H. M. Widney was hostess to the members of the Womans' Missionary Society, Tuesday evening.

Christmas Dialog— Grace Dorothy.

Exchange of gifts— Clubbers.

Games— Led by Prentice

Each month the members club are supposed to study selected by the leader. For the month "The Song of the Lark" was decided upon. The meeting was held to meet again January 1934.

Lola Buzzard

Adolph Cooper left Wednesday to spend Christmas with friends in New York.

FIRE—A

F

Ma



ioneer 4-H  
velyn Cur-  
Lee Mc-  
g "Some  
by a solo

Green-  
ne group  
d." Hel-  
ts, Jim-  
ey sang  
untry,"  
alks by  
32 club  
at the  
to 24  
scoring  
24 club  
th Da-  
Jean  
Barnes,  
linton;  
linton;  
Betty  
oddell,  
edrick,  
linton;  
rion  
Hiner,  
ehaha  
Dun-

As in the past three years, the Army will  
all parts of the world where servicemen are  
spiritual bond between them and their families  
American holiday. There will be a similar  
broadcast on Christmas Day over CBS.

Joel Hannah won the State Con-  
test in Poultry, and will receive a \$25  
War Bond.

Pocahontas County had four 100  
per cent completion clubs. Some of  
these clubs have had 100 per cent  
completions for several years. They  
are: Seneca Hustlers, Minnehaha  
Springs Allegheny Greyhounds, Buck-  
eye Dirt Gardeners, and the Dunmore  
Mountaineers.

The Monongahela Power Company  
awarded an electric iron to Russell  
Gabbert of Boyer, for being the most  
outstanding 4-H club member in the  
county.

Miss Elizabeth Baughman, 4-H  
Club agent from Greenbrier County,  
helped with the recreational part of  
the program.

The following guests were present:  
Mr. and Mrs. Virgil B. Harris, Vic-  
tor Torner, Elizabeth Baughman and  
I. B. Boggs.

—xxx—  
**MARLINTON CIRCUIT**

## LOOK

We  
Journal  
payment  
last Sa  
date or  
—if w  
us—an  
date sh  
due, a  
can as  
plans l  
soon.  
P. S

## BL

A re  
an's C  
have  
Bleach  
at the  
field.  
week's  
Mar

*Come In*  
*Make your Christ-*  
*mas selections*  
*early*

---

**A Deposit Will Hold  
Any Article Until  
Christmas.**

---

Diamonds, a few  
Watches, Vanities,  
Birth Stone Rings,  
Watch Bracelets, etc.

**WOODDELL'S**  
**Jewelry Store**

MARLINTON, W. VA.

— Watch Repairing —

**ARBOVALE**

# THE DURBIN THEATRE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th

BOB MITCHAM

"NEVADA"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

November 26th and 27th

BING CROSBY

"HERE COMES THE  
WAVES"

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

Nov. 29th and 30th, Dec. 1st

ELEANOR POWELL

"SENSATIONS OF 1945"

Mr. and Mrs. ... family of Ohio ... ents, Mr. and ... Mr. and Mrs. ... linton and ... Grimes spent ... burg with M ... S. and Pearl ... Cliff McLa ... ed his discha ... with his paren ... rence McLaug ... Mr. and ... were in Marlin ... ember 12, w ... tended a me ... board.

Mrs. Carrie ... the Burnside ... over the week

We had a ... meeting at ... Bruffey's Cre ... November 11, ... tendance we ... prayer meetin

Pfc. Cecil ... back home w ... charge.

Thursday, November 22, 1945

## *Popular Local Couple to Marry In Church Ceremony Here Friday*

At a public ceremony Friday morning, November 23, at 11 o'clock, in the Marlinton Methodist Church, Miss Lois Brill, daughter of Mrs. Lura Brill and the late Ira Brill, will become the bride of Charles Edward McElwee, son of Mr. and Mrs. June McElwee. Rev. Fred Oxendale, of Clendenen, former local pastor, will read the ceremony.

White chrysanthemums, branched candelabra and greenery will form

the background for the wedding party.

For her bridal costume, Miss Brill has chosen a two-piece suit of royal blue, with a skirt of wool material and top of velvet, forming a peplum at the waist, and trimmed with black buttons. Her small hat will be made of white feathers and veiling. She will wear dark blue accessories and a corsage of white rosebuds and baby breath.

Miss Milly Brill, sister of the bride and maid of honor, will wear a tomato red two-piece suit, a white blouse and black accessories. Her hat is of

# Couple to Marry mony Here Friday

the background for the wedding party.

For her bridal costume, Miss Brill has chosen a two-piece suit of royal blue, with a skirt of wool material and top of velvet, forming a peplin at the waist, and trimmed with black buttons. Her small hat will be made of white feathers and veiling. She will wear dark blue accessories and a corsage of white rosebuds and baby breath.

Miss Milly Brill, sister of the bride and maid of honor, will wear a tomato red two-piece suit, a white blouse and black accessories. Her hat is of black velvet, bonnet shaped, trimmed with small black plumes and sequins. Her flowers will be in keeping with her costume.

The wedding group will consist of Miss Frances Brill, organist, Miss Margaret Brill, soloist, and Edward Moore and Barton Grimes, ushers.

The  
of Mr.  
which  
week.

bration  
them v

Calv  
65th b

Mrs.  
tain t  
Friday

Mak  
turkey  
brothe  
for C  
for f

The  
the H  
sured  
is in

PLAN  
TEA

to red two-piece suit, a white blouse and black accessories. Her hat is of black velvet, bonnet shaped, trimmed with small black plumes and sequins. Her flowers will be in keeping with her costume.

The wedding group will consist of Miss Frances Brill, organist, Miss Margaret Brill, soloist, and Edward Moore and Barton Grimes, ushers. Best man will be the brother of the bridegroom, Capt. Francis McElwee.

Miss Brill is a graduate of the Pan-American Secretarial School of Richmond, Va. She has been associated in business with her mother at the Peoples Store at Marlinton.

Mr. McElwee was a student at Potomac State College when he was called into service for his country. He will again enter some college at a later date.

### **Reception to Follow Wedding**

A small reception for close friends and relatives will be given at the home of the bride following the

Best man will be the brother of the bridegroom, Capt. Francis McElwee.

Miss Brill is a graduate of the Pan-American Secretarial School of Richmond, Va. She has been associated in business with her mother at the Peoples Store at Marlinton.

Mr. McElwee was a student at Potomac State College when he was called into service for his country. He will again enter some college at a later date.

#### **Reception to Follow Wedding**

A small reception for close friends and relatives will be given at the home of the bride following the wedding.

After a honeymoon trip, the popular young couple will reside in Marlinton for the present.

### **HAL MOORE AND SISTER HAVE SATURDAY NIGHT PARTY**

Hal Moore and Miss Jane Moore of Minnehaha Springs gave a small party Saturday night at their home. Guests were Lois Brill, Mary Mar-

Plan  
Thank  
given  
Johns  
after  
will g  
Mr  
Rexr  
Harv  
an  
Ot  
Smit  
Dew  
aels,  
Ken  
Mrs  
Vau

PO

by  
at  
Mr  
Wi

---

## *Events of the Week*

---

The Golden Wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Richardson which will take place Friday of this week. There will be no special celebration but their many friends wish them well.

Calvin W. Price will celebrate his 65th birthday on Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Grace Richardson will enter-

O. G. Ol  
to Romn

Mrs.  
time as  
of Durb



Mrs. Hull is president of the Durbin-Frank-Bartow branch of the organization and just recently returned from a state meeting dealing with affairs of the W.C.T.U.

Members are asked to bring one guest and a covered-dish.

**WALLACE & WALLACE**

**FUNERAL HOMES**

**FREE AMBULANCE SERVICE**

Telephone 269

# *Alpine Theatre*

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA

---

**WEEK STARTING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23**

---

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

**"THE CHICAGO KID," with Don "Red" Barry, and  
"SHERIFF OF LAS VEGAS," a Western**

---

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**"BLOOD ON THE SUN"**

WITH JAMES CAGNEY AND SYLVIA SIDNEY

---

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**"EXPERIMENT PERILOUS"**

WITH HEDY LAMARR AND GEORGE BRENT

---

**BUY VICTORY BONDS AT THIS THEATRE**

# NOTICE

The Board of Education of Pocahontas County will sell to the highest bidder at the bus garage, Marlinton, West Virginia, December 1, 1945, at 10:00 o'clock the following:

**1 1932 FORD SCHOOL BUS**

**1 1932 INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BUS**

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Cash on delivery of title.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLUTTER, Secretary.

## GREENBANK

### GEORGE HANNAHS HONORED ON 32nd ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. George Hannah were the honored and surprised guests at a reception on Saturday night, when their daughter, Mrs. Donald Wood, and their sons, George, Jr., and Joel, invited friends in to celebrate their 32nd wedding anniversary.

Crysanthemums decorated the living and dining rooms. George Hannah Jr., entertained the guests by showing slides of colored pictures taken in different Western states which he toured on his recent 6,000 mile journey from California.

Mrs. Wood invited the guests to the dining room where flash pictures were taken of the celebrants and their friends. The dining table was covered with a lace cloth and decorated with crysanthemums and candles in silver holders. A three-tiered

wedding cake with bridal figurines on top was cut by Mrs. Hannah while Mrs. Wood presided at the punch bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have the good wishes of their many friends for many more years of happiness.

## Personals

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Rolland Waterman arrived Friday to spend some time with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hannah.

Edward Sutton returned to Goodwill, W. Va., on Sunday after a two-week vacation with his mother and sister.

Virgil Harris attended a meeting of principals in Charleston on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sydenstricker and Mrs. Alice Jackson of Marlinton were calling on friends Sunday.

Mrs. Virgil Harris and children were visiting in Gassaway over the week-end.

# 'ON JOUR

**"THE DAY"—Webster.**

---

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1945**

---

**TURN YOUR BACK ON ME!**

*next door* who's keeping watch over  
ing way from home. I get kind of  
I'd get a lot lower if it weren't for

**PRICE: \$1.50 A YEAR**

## **Farewell Dinner at Cass for Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Thompson**

The office and store personnel of the Mower Lumber Co. in Cass, honored Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Thompson at a turkey dinner, Friday evening, October 12. The dinner was served at 7:30 p. m. in Mrs. Maggie Vint's restaurant, and the occasion was an appreciation and farewell to Mr. Thompson, who has resigned as manager of the Mower store.

Mr. Thompson has acted in that capacity since December 7, 1943, when he replaced R. L. Wright, former manager, who was called into the armed services.

During the period of almost two years as manager of this extensive commercial business, Mr. Thompson gave his best efforts to its success and made many friends throughout the community who will regret to see him go.

He has accepted a position with another company, but has not definitely decided where he and Mrs. Thompson will reside in the future. For the present they expect to return to their fir-

ON Saturday  
m., I emerg  
aration Cer  
civilian . . .  
of my Comp  
railway tick  
ticket . . .  
was that co  
marked "O  
that pricele  
Honorable I  
imprint of  
that all of t  
. . . to me  
VIRGINIA .  
probably som  
was hesitati

IT seemed c  
left Great L  
tire Naval ca  
ing behind se  
used to in th  
. . . so just  
way out I pe  
my nose in  
with nary a s  
window I cro  
three Waves  
(I mean, tha  
I who was w

THE journey  
perience . . . a

go. He has accepted a position with another company, but has not definitely decided where he and Mrs. Thompson will reside in the future. For the present they expect to return to their former home in Clarksburg and will leave Cass in a week or two.

At Friday's dinner, Leonard Meador acted as toastmaster and short speeches of appreciation and good wishes were made by Mrs. Anna Seitz, Dr. S. A. Willhide and others.

The long table was candle lighted, with a center arrangement of a crystal bowl filled with bronze chrysanthemums. In addition to the Thompsons, plates were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Fred Webber, Mrs. Anna Seitz, Joe Wooddell, Mrs. Gay Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Sheets, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Meador, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kenealey, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leatherwood, Mrs. Glodys Tallman, Mrs. Maxine Varner, Dr. and Mrs. Starke A. Willhide, Eugene Moore, Thurmond Bennett, and Misses Henrietta Ralston, Mary Hunter Gum and Betty Lou DeLung.

Plates were sent to George Gilbert, faithful colored janitor of the Mower store, and Mrs. Gilbert.

three v  
(I mea  
I who

THE jo  
perien  
the m  
were c  
mous  
the rig  
arrival  
studio  
justing  
and ge  
the fr  
Mister

FIRST  
of dig  
and th  
of pan  
ets! . .  
from  
on ren  
in . .  
ting u  
tached  
tempt  
four-l  
trying  
pajam  
cloth  
and p

# Sgt. James A. Porter Passes Through "Rainbow Project" at Camp Blanding

---

CAMP BLANDING, Fla. — Returned to the United States by Air Transport Command Plane via the Army Air Base at Miami, Fla., Sergt. James A. Porter, son of James A. Porter of Cass, W. Va., has passed through the "Rainbow Project," Air Lift Disposition Center, at Camp Blanding, Fla., on his way homeward in the Army's redeployment program.

Speeding the homeward process, the overseas returnees quickly go by special "shuttle" train from the Miami Air Base to Camp Blanding's "Rainbow Project," to be assembled in groups for travel to the Reception Station nearest their home. There are Reception Stations scattered throughout the



for travel to the Reception Station nearest their home. There are Reception Stations scattered throughout the United States to handle returnees.

Only the difficulties involved in assembling trains to carry the men to their proper Reception Stations holds the men at Camp Blanding for more than a few hours. In the maximum of 36 hours which they may spend here, the men receive summer uniforms if they returned to this country without one, get \$10 pay advance to pay immediate expenses, and are told the details of redeployment process.

At the Reception Stations the men are classified for discharge or redeployment for further duty. Those being discharged go to Separation Centers and return home as civilians, while the men remaining in service get "temporary duty at home" before going on to their new assignment. The Reception Station process is completed in from six to 24 hours.

It is a heavy producing vegetable  
that keeps well.

---

## NOTICE

My office at Marlinton will be closed  
for the period October 21 to October 28,  
inclusive.

**DR. C. S. KRAMER, Dentist**  
**MARLINTON, W. VA.**

---

## Notice of Administrator's Sale

I will offer for sale to the highest  
bidder, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday,

DAY"—Webster.

, OCTOBER 11, 1945

● *Attacks Employment Bill* ●



# Jeanne McCutcheon

## Writes Home of Travels

---

An entertaining letter received by Mrs. L. C. McCutcheon from her daughter, Jeanne, a nurse, who is with the 106th Station Hospital and was transferred from Naples, Italy, to Okinawa, is published here as follows:

Okinawa, September 21, 1945

Dear Mother,

Three months from the day we left Naples and at last we are on land again. We are on Okinawa, that's about all I know—except that it's raining and muddy. I was getting mighty tired of living out of a suitcase and soon would have had to appear in my birthday suit and then when we open our bed rolls—they are quite wet and mildewed. (You know we roll our uniforms and other things in our bed roll). But I am better off than some of the nurses who lost their

VO

Gr  
Pla

T  
Na  
gin  
No  
tur  
fig  
1  
33.

they will get them. We have had a long, hot trip. We were on a nice large transport, the Admiral R. Coonty, and our food was excellent. It would taste wonderful now after a couple of days of C rations. I don't know how much longer we will have to eat rations and drink warm, chlorinated water (ice is unheard of).

We were in the staging area at Marseilles, France, for two weeks. Left there on July 21st and came through the Panama Canal on August 2nd. Docked at Panama City for a day and how we did want to go ashore—but no one was allowed off the boat. Three days out of Pearl Harbor we got the first false report of peace and of course everyone started to celebrate—but our spirits soon fell. We arrived at Pearl Harbor early Sunday morning, August 12th, and had another false report, but we did not get so excited that time. Finally on Monday night at 7:30 we were all sitting on deck watching a show the USO was staging on the

spirits soon fell. We arrived at Pearl Harbor early Sunday morning, August 12th, and had another false report, but we did not get so excited that time. Finally on Monday night at 7:30 we were all sitting on deck watching a show the USO was staging on the dock for our benefit when all hell broke loose—anyway that's just what it reminded me of. It was the real thing this time—and here we were when the war ended, tied up right at Hickam Field where it all started.

I certainly shall never forget the celebration. There were hundreds of ships in the harbor and of course the horns were blowing, the bells were ringing and about all night flares were shot from boats and Hickam Field and all the boats and air field too had their search lights on. It was wonderful to see it all and really know that the war was over. We sat there until Wednesday noon but were not allowed off the boat. I would certainly like to visit Honolulu and Waikiki Beach. We

it reminded me of. It was the real the  
thing this time—and here we were BE  
when the war ended, tied up right at de  
Hickam Field where it all started. spe  
sul  
FI

I certainly shall never forget the  
celebration. There were hundreds of  
ships in the harbor and of course the  
horns were blowing, the bells were  
ringing and about all night flares were  
shot from boats and Hickam Field and  
all the boats and air field too had their  
search lights on. It was wonderful to  
see it all and really know that the  
war was over. We sat there until Wed-  
nesday noon but were not allowed off  
the boat. I would certainly like to  
visit Honolulu and Waikiki Beach. We  
did see the Beach and the Royal Palm  
from the boat, and every day we  
watched the planes take off from  
Hickam Field for Frisco and wished  
we were on them. We thought maybe  
we would start back to the States

FI  
als  
er  
at  
th  
tr  
B.  
ar  
th  
in  
by  
Ja  
bl  
m  
38

since it was all over, but evidently they think they need us yet. Our next stop was at Eniwetok where we went ashore for a short time. Then on to Saipan where we also went ashore. I have never seen such a large officers' club, nor so many officers in all my life—and to think that brother Roose was right there and I didn't know it until I got here and got my mail. I was sure I was going to see Bob there. So many LST's were there and I saw 1012 and thought surely 1013 would be there too, but one of the naval officers inquired for me and said it was at Okinawa.

From Saipan we went to Guam where we went ashore for a few hours—and, oh my, the heat! I can't understand how people live there. Then we went on to the Ulithi Islands where we sat for two weeks. We had shore privileges and spent every afternoon on the beach. Our officers and enlisted men shipped ahead of us two weeks to



men slipped ahead of us two weeks to have everything ready and we passed their returning ship, the "Sea Star," after leaving Saipan and knew they had arrived.

We pulled into Okinawa on the 15th of September and expected to go ashore on the 16th when this typhoon came along. So they took us back to sea and we went halfway to the China Coast—but don't think we missed the typhoon. It was terrible and for the first time in all my traveling I got sea sick and so did everyone else. But it was a good thing we were at sea as our camping area. It was hardest hit of any area on the island. Our men had worked so hard and had our tents all fixed with floors and electric lights, and then had everything to do over again. We are living 12 to a tent and not doing much now (this is a staging area). We are supposed to go into Japan on October 15 and I must see Roose before I go on. We are not allowed out of our area unless we are armed and we must also have two

... are living 12 to a tent and not doing much now (this is a staging area). We are supposed to go into Japan on October 15 and I must see Roose before I go on. We are not allowed out of our area unless we are armed and we must also have two armed escorts. So I feel like her royal highness. I have several people watching for Bob's boat and inquiring for Roose and the happiest day of my life will be when I see them.

I forgot to tell you that two days out of Eniwetok we celebrated our two years overseas. The Navy gave us a nice dinner.

When we docked here a couple of our officers brought our mail on board to us, and how glad we were to get it. I had only one letter from you since June 6th and I got it in Panama. I have read and reread all my letters.

Now Colosel Fisher tells us that all of us who have been overseas over two years will probably be going home soon—so "California, Here I Come."

We might even leave before going on to Japan. I will write again as soon as I find out anything.

Love,

JEANNE

the re  
number  
in addi  
Amol  
structio  
Kurish  
buildin  
a 50 x  
concret  
000 by  
their  
Coal C  
liams

J. F  
chased  
is pla  
in the  
is now  
comple  
erty.

C. M  
Brig

The  
Beck,  
Gener  
was c

# Dunmore News

Don't forget the Annual Harvest Day at the Baxter Presbyterian Church Saturday Oct. 20 at 10:30 p.m. A Thanksgiving service will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. B. B. Breitenhirt in the morning followed by a covered dish luncheon served by the ladies of the church. In the afternoon a sale of farm products, bake sale and sewing and fancy work will be held. Every one is cordially invited to spend the day.

## Youth Fellowship Met

The members and counsellors of the Methodist Youth Fellowship met Friday night Oct. 5, with Mrs. B. F. Taylor. The program on "Questing for Jesus" was led by Wanda Campbell. The hymn "Follow the Glean" was used. Officers were elected for the New Year. During the social hour games were played and delicious re-

an honorable discharge and is at home with his wife Mrs. Geneva Campbell and little daughter Bessie Grace, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fraislese are visiting Mrs. Fraislese's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rhea.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McLaughlin of Baltimore, Md., spent the week end with friends and relatives. They were accompanied here by Brown Campbell.

Robert Miller of the Navy spent part of the past week with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miller. Mr. Thomas Miller who has been in Clifton Forge Hospital as the result of a injured hand received while working on a saw mill at Clover Lick has returned home.

Mrs. J. E. Pritchard spent the past week end with her sister Mrs Winifred Knight near Clarksburg.

Mrs. Heatherly who spent several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Pritchard recently returned to her home in Elkins.

ents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miller. Mr. Thomas Miller who has been in Clifton Forge Hospital as the result of a injured hand received while working on a saw mill at Clover Lick has returned home.

Mrs. J. E. Pritchard spent the past week end with her sister Mrs Winifred Knight near Clarksburg.

Mrs. Heatherly who spent several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Pritchard recently returned to her home in Elkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown Campbell and daughter Bessie Grace were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn McLaughlin and children of Baltimore, Md., are spending several days with Mrs. McLaughlins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Brown of Covington Virginia sent part of the past week with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hiner.

---

Rummage Sale

**CASS**

Mon., Oct. 22nd

**DURBIN**

Tues., Oct. 23rd

JOHN WAYNE — ELLA RAINES

**"TALL IN THE SADDLE"**

ogen done with them. As a result, many new named varieties are finding their way onto the market. Breeding has made the outer petals whiter and the centers a clearer yellow. At the same time, size has been increased and a number of doubles and semidoubles have appeared.

# Alpine Theatre

MARLINTON, W. VA.

WEEK STARTING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

Double Feature — "The Bullfighters," with Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. "Utah," with Roy Rogers

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**"WITHOUT LOVE"**

With SPENCER TRACY and KATHARINE HEPBURN

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**"THE PURPLE HEART"**

With DANA ANDREWS and DONALD BARRY

**BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS AT THIS THEATRE**

MARLINTON

---

# The Durbin Theatre

---

**CASS**  
Fri., Oct. 12th

**DURBIN**  
Sat., Oct. 13th

GENE AUTRY

**"RED RIVER VALLEY"**

Also STOOGIE and CLYDE

---

**CASS**  
Mon., Oct. 15th

**DURBIN**  
Tues., Oct. 16th

ALAN LADD — LORRETTA YOUNG

**"AND NOW TOMORROW"**

---

**DURBIN**  
Thur., Oct. 18th

**CASS**  
Fri., Oct. 19th

NILS ASTHER — HELEN WALKER

**"MAN IN HALF MOON  
STREET"**

---

**DURBIN**

for it is ex  
mold and  
is unknow  
throughout  
this proble  
pected soc  
brought wi  
therapy f  
provement

Carbure  
rect prop  
tion red  
and inc  
"Rich mi  
much fue  
slow bur  
not have  
the exha  
much hea  
engine an  
mixtures."  
mixed wit  
ing under  
contribute

The baz  
sile knock  
it is packe  
high explo  
penetrate  
a thin tong  
goes throu  
mass of ex  
a steel or  
self in a sa  
conical holl  
open end fa  
terrific pie  
detonation

ay"—WEBSTER.

---

AY, NOVEMBER 15, 1945

---

# Photographic rtificates in Eu



## John Michael Kane

John Michael Kane, 44, died at his home in Durbin on November 9, 1945. Funeral services were conducted from the home by Rev. Breitenhirt and Rev. Quade Arbogast. Mrs. Aubrey Ferguson of Marlinton sang "In the Garden," favorite hymn of the deceased. Interment was made in the Arbovale Cemetery.

Mr. Kane is survived by his widow, Mrs. Naomi Dill Kane, whom he married September 8, 1923, and the following: Two sons, John, Jr., of the Navy at Bainbridge, Md., and William Ernest of the Merchant Marines, serving in the Pacific; his mother, Mrs. Vern McCarty of Craigsville, Va.; his father, now in a Veterans Hospital in Pennsylvania; one sister, Mrs. Crawford Gum, of Durbin; two half-sisters, Mrs. John

fre  
ord  
Me  
mer  
nou  
min  
day  
sto

wany Kirk, of Washington, D. C., and two brothers, William, of Rainelle, and Frank, of Meadville, Pa.

Mr. Kane was a prominent merchant of Durbin and Cass.

Among those who attended the funeral were Mrs. Harry Fuhrman of Eldorado, Kans., Mrs. Jenny Mahoney, Mrs. Victor Blackhurst and Miss Amelia Henegan of Meadville, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sensabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sensabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Burne Sensabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sensabaugh, Mrs. Homer Heit and daughter, all of Lexington, Va., Mr. and Mrs. John McSherry, Sgt. and Mrs. Elwood McSherry of Clifton Forge, Va., Cleve Sensabaugh and daughters Thelma, Grace and Hazel of Cumberland, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Edmon Dill and daughter, also of Cumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Fox of Charleston, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fuhrman and daughter Mildred of Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Weber of Coalton, Mr. and Mrs. Marie Irvine, Mrs. and Mrs. Louie of C

Gold  
creas  
Beau  
creas  
incre  
Le  
(two  
per  
300  
crea  
cent  
doz.  
per  
Pe  
cent  
Sw  
18  
E  
A  
pric  
nou  
W  
of C

ter, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Fox of Charleston, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fuhrman and daughter Mildred of Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Weber of Coalton, Mr. and Mrs. Marie Ivie, Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie

Sensabaugh and Mrs. Bud Sensabaugh of Cumberland, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Bill Kane and family of Rainelle, Mr. and Mrs. Wally Kirk of Washington, D. C., Pvt. and Mrs. John Knight of Craigsville, Frank Kane of Meadville, Lt. Margaret Gum, of Fort Dix, N. J.

—xxx—

## 57 Attend Legion Dinner

Fifty-seven members of Marlinton Post No. 50, American Legion, attended the annual banquet last Friday in the lunch room of the grade school here. Lt. Cmdr. Paul Brothers, chief supervisor of the Selective Service Boards in West Virginia and Navy's liaison representative in the state, was the principal speaker.

—xxx—

Rev. Porter will fill the pulpit for services at the church next Sunday.

—xxx—

## Dr. McNeel to Open Office

Dr. John McNeel will open offices in the Alpine Hotel for the practice of medicine here. One room already has been made available, and upon completion of remodeling in the lobby section of the hotel, Dr. McNeel will have a suite of five rooms on the ground floor of the building.

—xxx—

## Colored Group Will Hold

Mary  
honora  
Naval  
U. S.  
D. C.,  
report  
26, 19  
the N  
Va.

Free  
has be  
the Ar  
aration  
He wa  
month



## Yearbook Staff Told At Crichton

The yearbook staff was chosen at Crichton High School Wednesday and the group has chosen the name "The Last Cat Tracks". The yearbook has been dedicated to the parents

and in honor of Roger McDaniel, who was killed in Vietnam in August. In front are (left to right), Janice Omechinski and Kermit Crist. Roger McGurt, and Freddy Wade are assistants on the staff.

*Oct. 9, 1967*

*This school will become  
a part of the  
High School come Sept. 1968*

## Owners Donate Laird Barn For Theatre Productions

LEWISBURG (RNS) — Cecil R. Underwood and David L. Francis, owners of the Underwood Estate, a residential area north of Lewisburg, announced Wednesday a final decision to the Greenbrier Student Theatre for the use of the barn to the estate.

The barn, formally known as the Laird Barn, will provide a perfect location for the youth group to stage their productions this summer, according to Les Gillespie, director.

Gillespie added that he was approached by the generosity of Underwood and Francis and the students participating in rehearsals Thursday evening received "double enthusiasm" following the announcement of the finalized plans for the barn.

The transformation of the barn into a suitable area for the theatre group was anticipated to begin Thursday morning with the students doing most of the remodeling.

Rehearsals will continue to be

held at the Lewisburg Junior High School through this week and will be moved to the barn Monday.

Plans for the remodeling of the barn and rehearsals for the upcoming production of "West Side Story" will go ahead at a stepped-up pace to prepare for the July 2 opening, Gillespie reported.

One of the first renovation plans for the barn is the establishment of an office and the installation of a telephone. At present, the GSET has been using office space donated by W. D. Kelley, an engineering consultant with offices in Lewisburg.

The phone number for the theatre, Gillespie reported, will be placed in the area newspapers for the benefit of those who have questions or need information on the theatre.

The donation of the barn, Gillespie added, is but one example of the overwhelming support the theatre has received since plans were announced three weeks ago. It is community support such as this that provides that "extra boost" necessary to meet the July 2 opening.

Students, both high school and college, are participating. They are from the four-county areas of Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers and Allegany County, Va. An invitation was extended to Pocahontas County students to participate, but as of yet, there has been no response.

Rehearsals, which have been held at the Lewisburg Junior High School, have been running each evening from 8 until 10 p.m. and most evenings a bit longer, Gillespie said, pointing out that most of the students participating hold part time jobs and some full time jobs as well as their work with the theatre.

Season tickets and reservations for the first show are now being accepted through the mail by the theatre and should be addressed to Box 173, Lewisburg, 24801. Season tickets are \$1 and individual show tickets are \$1.

Gillespie concluded that there are still technical work to be done before the July 2-3 opening show dates and that anyone interested in working with the theatre may contact him by calling 686-2181.

June 28/70

May 26, 1970

---

**BECKLEY POST-1**



whose husband is with the Air Force in Korea and who will be working as her assist-

ant. The new wing will be offered for the use of the guests of the new wing as well as the cottage guests.

## New Vacation Spot Opens For Greenbrier Tourists

By MRS. ETHEL McCRAW  
WILLIAMSBURG (RNS) — A

dream has become a reality for Mrs. James W. Hallman, formerly Chloë Hume, of Williamsburg as she has turned the family home into a farm vacation spot known as Mountain View Farm. It is located adjacent to the school house in Williamsburg.

Mrs. Hallman's home, built at the turn of the century, will offer country food, private baths, swimming pool, horseback riding, trails and limousine service. By adding a new wing to the home she now has rooms with semi-private baths and private baths and can

be rented by the week with breakfast and dinner served.

Next to the new addition is a large swimming pool, which Mrs. Hallman has offered for use of the children of the town, as well as horseback riding and trail rides. Also, three cottages will be available and will accommodate six each. The name, Mountain View Farm, is very appropriately chosen as one can see for miles of the 100 acres that will be offered by Mrs. Hallman in one's visit to the rural retreat.

Also in the process of being built at the present time and which will be open by early June will be a recreation room with a snack bar.

Mrs. Hallman's plans for the future include buffet dinners for those desiring by making reservations and gift shops to include West Virginia glass, antiques, art, pottery and other items of interest made by those in the surrounding areas. She also plans to have " flea markets" on the weekends.

One may enter Williamsburg either by U.S. 219 or U.S. 60. During open house, about 400 persons visited the farm and Sunday, Mrs. Hallman entertained about 30 persons at a press luncheon.

For reservations or further information, call or write Mrs. James W. Hallman, P.O. Drawer J, Williamsburg, W. Va., 26101 or telephone 643-3035.





## Lewisburg Rotarians Tour 'Old World Caverns'

The Monday noon meeting of the Lewisburg Rotary Club was held at "Lost World Caverns," the natural landmark of West Virginia, the Henry Lindsey Farm, Fairview Road north of Lewisburg. Rotarians about to enter the cavern are (from left) Marvin Via, Walter thorough, Peck Hayes and H. Melhorn. About 30 members and guests of the

club met at the Visitors Reception Center for lunch before touring the cavern led by Cliff Foreman. Foreman, along with two other men began work about two years ago on the "grapevine" located on the Henry Lindsey Farm on Fairview Road, north of Lewisburg. Lost World Caverns will officially open to the public March 1, with the cost of adult tickets, \$7

and children, \$3.00. Special group tickets will be \$1.50 for adults and seventy-five cents for children. Visiting Rotarians were P. W. Smith, Covington-Hot Springs; Tom Goodwin and Mitch Scott, Knoxville, and George Altare of Alderson. Guests were Norman Harless, John Tuckwiller and Howard Culleman, all of Lewisburg.

## Greenbrier Baptist History Gets Long

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

Annually the clerk of the Greenbrier Baptist Association sends a copy of the minutes of annual sessions of that venerable group of churches to my library. At hand is a copy of the 1969 meeting.

This was the 180th annual session of Greenbrier Baptist Association, one of the oldest of such organizations in the nation. It was organized in 1801 and was the first association of Baptist churches west of the Allegheny Mountains.

While West Virginia was still a part of Virginia, Baptist churches were planted in this area. The first Baptist association formed in Virginia was the Keneseton. It was constituted in 1786 of four churches which transferred from the Philadelphia Baptist Association, oldest in the land.

THE GREENBRIER Baptist Association owes its origin to Elders John Alderson and

James Johnston. From the pastorate of the fourth and Lynchville's Creek Church, one of the oldest in Virginia, Alderson, son of its founder, came to Greenbrier country in 1771.

It was from the pastorate of this same church that Johnston moved to Kanawha in 1794. Through the labors of Elder John Alderson, the O-1-6 Greenbrier Baptist Church at Alderson, was organized Nov. 21, 1795, immediately following the close of the Revolutionary War.

Indian Creek Baptist Church in Monroe county was started by Alderson in 1810. That same winter was the leader in forming a Baptist church at Big Lotts, at Lewisburg was then called, in 1795.

IT WAS AT THE church at Big Lotts that the first meeting of the Greenbrier Baptist Association was held. In October, 1801, the initial meeting was assembled. Constituent churches numbered four—Old Greenbrier, Indian Creek, Big Lotts, and Old Kanawha.

The total membership of those four struggling churches in 1801 was 105.

In the intervening years, the

Indian Creek Church joined the Presbytery (Methodist) Church movement, Big Lotts moved to its work, was not long from the scene where Presbyterianism has always flourished like the green bay tree of Holy West Association. A few years ago the Old Kanawha church, formed in 1796, took up with the independent churches.

Only the one Greenbrier remains in the original Greenbrier Baptist Association as it started out more than 186 years ago.

ELEVEN OF THE churches which had membership in the Greenbrier association are well over 100 years old. Those churches, together with dates of their beginnings, are as follows:

Beane Creek church at Klotter 1805; Broad Run church at Wolf Creek, 1812; Fairview church at Forest Hill, 1808; Lick Creek church at Green Springs Springs, 1812; Little Wolf Creek church at Shomo (Chuck Roper), 1816; Old Greenbrier Church, at Alderson, 1795; Faintown church, Market Street, Faintown, 1807; Hicks Lewis church at Soda Grove, 1806; Sweet Springs church at Sweet Springs, 1807; Valley Baptist Church at Zenith, 1807; and West Point church at Ashbury, 1803.

SIX OTHER CHURCHES in the Greenbrier Association are also getting up in years and will celebrate their centennial year ere long.

They are the Mount First Baptist Church, 1812; Mount Pleasant church, Route 1, Union, 1812; Pine Grove Church at Lindsale, 1819; Rousesville church at Rousesville, 1817; Small church at Small, 1817; and Zion's Light church, Rural Route, Rousesville, 1818.

The foregoing half dozen churches are between 90 and 100 years old.



by Brickman

IF YOU ASK ME, THE  
OLD NIXON IS ALIVE  
AND WELL AND  
LIVING IN AGNEW—



12-8  
BRICKMAN


NG, AUGUST 21, 1969

---









## ***Charmco Area Hard Hit By Rampaging Flood Waters***

Red Cross workers were rushed to the Charmco area Wednesday when rising waters forced several families from their homes and closed several roads. All of Greenbrier County was affected by the rampaging flood waters and two elderly residents, a 91-year-old Renick resident and her 66-year-old daughter, drowned when the water rushed into their home

during the night. The top photo shows a portion of U. S. 60, between McRoss and Charmco, which was closed to all traffic, except large tractor-trailer trucks, late Wednesday. Meadow River Roadside Park, located about three miles east of Charmco on U. S. 60, was completely covered by water and the bottom photo shows the condition of a nearby bridge after it was

smashed by the torrential water. The old Rupert High School building was being used by the 300 residents of nearby Anjean, who sought shelter after Little Clear Creek jumped its banks. All traffic was being stopped Wednesday night east of Rainelle and routed through Spring Dale and Smoot as the water continued to rise on the highway at McRoss and Charmco.

## Yesterday And Today—

# Midland Trail Is Banked With History

SHIRLEY DONNELLY

If there is a linear mile on the Midland Trail through Fayette County upon which there has not transpired enough things of historical interest to fill a small book, that space of 1,200 feet is unknown to this chronicler.

While barreling along that thoroughfare the other day between Lovers Leap and Amsted, there was the place where James B. Hamilton lived until the early part of 1903.



This young man was the son of Col. Thomas B. Hamilton, proprietor of the tavern on the James River and Kanawha Turnpike a short way from Lovers Leap and Hawks Nest.

In those days the public conferred the synthetic rank of colonel on men who owned and operated such public houses of accommodation as the Hawks Nest Tavern of Thomas B. Hamilton.

Instances of this were Col. Aaron Stockton, whose tavern graced Kanawha Falls, and Col. William Tyree, who was owner and operator of the Old Stone House near Clifftop.

JAMES B. HAMILTON was out in sympathy with the Southern cause in the Civil War and was more or less outspoken about it.

He was the grandfather of Dr. Edward M. Clair Hamilton, Oak Hill citizen who, in addition to being the dean of the doctors of Fayette County, is a banker, merchant, landlord and church man, all rolled together in one aggressive personality.

Nephews of James B. Hamilton in the Lovers Leap

vicinity were mostly of the Southern stripe, as talked among themselves and the Confederate soldiers on duty in that section of the Union sympathizer which Hamilton was.

That sealed his doom — "cooked his goose" — as they used to express it in those times. It was thought by some that this young man had perhaps been in touch with the Union officers who were also in the Gauley Bridge area.

JAMES B. HAMILTON was as versatile as his Oak Hill grandson in that he was able to do many things and do each of them well. He was a self-taught civil engineer, school teacher, farmer, carpenter, and road builder.

He married young to Miss Matilda Wood of the family from whom the present day town of Amsted derived its initial name of Woodville.

I knew his son, Alexander W. Hamilton, who was born on June 2, 1836. He lived in Oak Hill during the closing years of his life and was an authority on the early history of Fayette County.

Mrs. Matilda Wood Hamilton lived to the age of 84 years, dying in 1893, which was 20 years after the death of her Union sympathizer husband.

WHEN CONFEDERATE forces were in the Amsted area in 1862, James B. Hamilton was arrested as a political prisoner and hustled off to the prison-of-war compound at Salisbury, N. C. His offense was that of being of northern sympathies. He died in Salisbury prison in 1863 at the age of 33.

Confederate soldiers took Hamilton from his home one morning at daybreak when his son, Alex W. Hamilton, was seven years old. In the sunset years of his life, the boy who was seven in 1863 used to tell

of Civil War times.

He was awakened that fateful morning in early 1863 to tell his 33-year old father good-bye. Where he lived at the time of his father's arrest was a short distance from the turnpike.

He recalled vividly seeing his father being marched down the lane from his home to start the long death-march to Salisbury prison. Hamilton was first taken to Lewisburg and from there transferred to the North Carolina war prison.

Cause of his death was never known to members of the Hamilton family.

DURING THE early years of the Civil War, everything in the Fayette County section where the Hamiltons lived was simply "touch-and-go." There was sporadic fighting in that region all the time.

Casualties on both sides were numerous. Families carried on the contest as well as men in uniform.

Between Amsted and Gauley Bridge very few houses remained at the close of the war in 1865. Occupants of the houses were either for one side or the other in the conflict, so got their homes burned to the ground by those who differed with them in the four-year civil struggle.

Reduced to charcoal was the imposing edifice — "Gauley Mount" — of Col. C. G. Tompkins. His home stood on the site of the club house on present day golf grounds on Gauley Mountain.

Tompkins was a graduate of West Point but joined with the Confederacy at the outset of the Civil War in 1862.

In that Tompkins residence — the show place on all the James River and Kanawha Turnpike — Union officers held some justice trials when they were on duty in the Gauley Mountain area.



## Midland Trail Is Banked With History

SHIRLEY DONNELLY

If there is a linear mile on the Midland Trail through Fayette County upon which there has not transpired enough things of historical interest to fill a small book, that space of 5280 feet is unknown to this chronicler.

While we're talking along that thoroughfare the other day between Lovers Leap and Antietam, there was the place where James B. Hamilton lived until the early part of 1862.



This young man was the son of Col. Thomas B. Hamilton, proprietor of the tavern on the James River and Kanawha Turnpike a short way from Lovers Leap and Hawks Nest. In those days the public consumed the synthetic tank of colored men who owned and operated such public houses of accommodation as the Hawks Nest Tavern of Thomas B. Hamilton.

Instances of this were Col. Aaron Stockton, whose tavern graced Kanawha Falls, and Col. William Tyner, who was owner and operator of the Old Stone House near Clifton.

JAMES B. HAMILTON was not in sympathy with the Southern cause in the Civil War and was more or less outspoken about it.

He was the grandfather of Dr. Edward M. Otter Hamilton, Oak Hill citizen who, in addition to being the dean of the doctors of Fayette County, is a banker, merchant, landholder and church man, all rolled together in one aggressive personality.

Neighbors of James B. Hamilton in the Lovers Leap

vicinity were mostly of the Southern stripe, so talked among themselves and the Confederate soldiers on duty in that section of the Union sympathizer which Hamilton was.

That sealed his doom — "cooked his goose" — as they used to express it in those times. It was thought by some that this young man had perhaps been in touch with the Union officers who were also in the Gasley Bridge area.

JAMES B. HAMILTON was as versatile as his Oak Hill grandson in that he was able to do many things and do each of them well. He was a self-taught civil engineer, school teacher, farmer, carpenter, and road builder.

He married young to Miss Matilda Wood of the family from whom the present day town of Antietam derived its initial name of Woodville.

I knew his son, Alexander W. Hamilton, who was born on June 7, 1836. He lived in Oak Hill during the closing years of his life and was an authority on the early history of Fayette County.

Mrs. Matilda Wood Hamilton lived to the age of 84 years, dying in 1893, which was 36 years after the death of her Union sympathizer husband.

WHEN CONFEDERATE forces were in the Antietam area in 1862, James B. Hamilton was arrested as a political prisoner and hauled off to the prison-of-war compound at Salisbury, N. C. His offense was that of being of northern sympathies. He died in Salisbury prison in 1862 at the age of 25.

Confederate soldiers took Hamilton from his home one morning at daybreak when his son, Alex W. Hamilton, was seven years old. In the sunset years of his life, the boy who was seven in 1862 used to tell

of Civil War times.

He was awakened that fateful morning in early 1862 to tell his 22-year old father good-bye. Where he lived at the time of his father's arrest was a short distance from the turnpike.

He recalled vividly seeing his father being marched down the lane from his home to start the long death-march to Salisbury prison. Hamilton was first taken to Lewinsburg and from there transferred to the North Carolina war prison.

Cause of his death was never known to members of the Hamilton family.

DURING THE early years of the Civil War, everything in the Fayette County section where the Hamiltons lived was simply "touch-and-go." There was sporadic fighting in that region all the time.

Casualties on both sides were numerous. Families carried on the easiest as well as men in uniform.

Between Antietam and Gasley Bridge very few houses remained at the close of the war in 1865. Occupants of the houses were either for one side or the other in the conflict, so got their homes burned to the ground by those who differed with them in the four-year civil struggle.

Reduced to charcoal was the imposing edifice — "Gasley Mount" — of Col. C. O. Tompkins. His home stood on the site of the clay house on present day golf grounds on Gasley Mountain.

Tompkins was a graduate of West Point but joined with the Confederacy at the outset of the Civil War in 1861.

In that Tompkins residence — the show place on all the James River and Kanawha Turnpike — Union officers held army justice trials when they were on duty in the Gasley Mountain area.

# Lee's Tree Gone, But Site Is Mecca

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

The Mountaineer Travel Council (MTC), which promotes the "scenic southern section of the Mountain State" and is headed by Oliver H. Porterfield of Athens as managing director, has requested information on Lee's Tree and the Old Stone House.

The request came a month ago but only now has the mail worked down to where response can be made.



**LEE'S TREE**, stately sugar maple which graced the summit of Big Sewell Mountain, highest point on the Midland Trail, is two miles west of Rainelle. On Rt. 60, near the road that runs to the mountain summit, there is a state historic marker.

It was under that spreading sugar maple tree that Gen. Robert E. Lee's tent was pitched during the Sewell Mountain campaign in 1861.

The tree, which was large even in 1861, remained standing until about 20 or 30 years ago. After it had begun to die, it was struck by lightning. Winds broke off dead limbs and the ground near the tree base was littered with them.

When passing there one day, a stop was made and some of the fallen limbs retrieved as treasured items associated with the noble Confederate chieftain. Forks of limbs were nailed above museum doors to make supports for old mountain rifles.

WHEN THE TREE had "done its do," a chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy secured the entire tree and fashioned souvenirs from the

wood.

Today the famous sugar maple is no more, but history buffs still turn aside to visit the spot associated for 108 years with the master of Arlington. It was just 108 years ago that Lee was on his way to the Sewell section.

During the cold October and November rains that year, his command was without tentage. An epidemic of measles broke out among the soldiers, and the men died like flies. Exposure and disease exacted its toll and decimated the ranks of the "boys in grey."

While encamped on Big Sewell under the sugar maple tree, Lee received some wooden socks which Mrs. Lee knitted and sent to the general. He gave them to soldiers who needed them worse than their general did.

**IT WAS WHILE** Lee's men were stricken with measles and dying from pneumonia that all housing in the area was used for hospitalization. It was at that time that the Old Stone House, then in its 27th year of existence, was put into use as a hospital and infirmary.

Lucky it was for the sick soldiers that the Old Stone House was at hand to shelter them.

Nestling in a beautiful cove at the western foot of Big Sewell Mountain in Fayette County, this famous tavern was one of the most popular of the road houses which dotted the James River and Kanawha Turnpike.

Up Ravens Eye Road a mile lived Andrew Amick, whom General Lee used as one of his scouts to keep a weather eye on the restless Union forces a few miles west of the Confederate encampment on Sewell.

Amick had told Lee of the

accommodations afforded by the Old Stone House and its fruitful fields, which are now back in forests. Sick and wounded soldiers were quartered in the three-story house by the never-failing spring, under a spreading beech tree, which provided an ample supply of mountain water.

**IT WAS WHILE** Robert E. Lee was tenting under the noted sugar maple that he got his first glimpse of Traveller, his famous war horse, which carried Lee through the Civil War campaigns.

At first sight of the horse, Lee liked him and inquired about the animal. Traveller had been foaled on the Andrew Johnson farm in Greenbrier county and was owned by a captain in Lee's command. Lee inquired if the colt were for sale, but it did not pass into the general's possession until a year later down in one of the Carolinas.

Lee then paid in gold when he bought the animal after refusing to accept him as a gift.

## \*Greenbrier Area

# Moncove Lake In Monroe County Is Known As Fisherman's Delight

By ANN M. DRANSFIELD  
UNION (RNS) — Monroe County residents are quite proud of Moncove Lake, which is located about 13 miles east of Union the county seat, on Route 1.

Moncove Lake is situated on a 275-acre tract in Monroe County's Sweet Springs Valley and has been a fisherman's delight since 1960. This beautiful 244-acre lake resulted from impoundment of Devil's Creek in 1958. The lake soon became known as a proving ground for surface lures and has maintained this reputation without dispute.

The lake's two and one-half miles of shoreline mixed with cattail and pond weed yields largemouth bass each week, measuring 13 to 20 inches. Bass in the 10 to 12-inch class are taken regularly throughout the year.

Fishing below 10 feet in Moncove Lake during the summer months is inadvisable since the lake is deficient in oxygen at this level. Natural baits are effective in early spring and late summer. Surface lures or shallow runners and spring salamanders are "tops" for this impoundment.

Ralph E. Ross of Gap Mills is wildlife manager for Moncove Lake. He states that management plans by fisheries biologists are directed at increasing bass growth and establishing good channel cat populations in order to sustain high quality fishing. Steps are planned to increase bass growth to include the introduction of threadfin shad as forage for the bass, weed control and fertilization.

In order to maintain the lake for fishermen, a maximum of five horsepower has been set for motor-driven craft. Boaters must have at least one life preserver per person in the boat at all times. All state boating regulations apply.

Swimming is allowed only in the designated sand beach area. The camper will find 30 tent or trailer areas. Management is in the process of having central bath houses and they hope to have a trailer dumping station (but no hook-ups) by this season. They do have boats for rent.

Cost for camping is \$2 a night for a party of six or less and twenty five cents for each additional person per night. Other facilities for campers and fishermen are: Forty-five picnic tables, 16 fireplaces, six pit-type toilets, two centrally located wells, four docks, one boat launching area and a swimming area. Vending machines also are available for public use.

The manager is on duty to assist with problems and information. No private camps may be built on the state property.

Many acres of property have been cleared for camp sites by private individuals near the lake. There have been 121 of these sites sold and there are many more available.

Of much interest near the lake (not on state property) is a shore, which was built in April of this year by C. Glenn Runions and family of White Sulphur Springs. This shore includes arts and crafts of all descriptions. It is hoped that different craftsmen from all

over the state will leave their works here for viewing. They are trying to start a creative movement in West Virginia in the same manner as persons are doing in the Greenbrier Repertory Theater. They also will try to have several adult meetings of craftsmen at this location.

The Runions worked previously from 1964 through 1967 at the William Hilton Inn located at Hilton Head Island, S. C., where they started a children's program in arts and crafts. Here they entertained 30 children per day. The store will be open until after deer season with the official closing after Labor Day. It is located ¼ mile above the lake entrance.

Runions, who teaches at Greenbrier Military School and Greenbrier College for Women at Lewisburg during the school term, is teaching art at the Moncove Swimming Pool in Union each Tuesday. Anyone wishing to attend should do so between 9 a.m. and noon each Tuesday until school starts. About 60 children congregate to participate in the art class.

Runions said that if you catch any fish in the lake, he will do an original painting on "The Shore" wall. The largest fish caught between now and Labor Day will receive a \$2 gift certificate for fishing supplies. Classes are: Largest Catfish, (over 17"); Largest Bass, (over 17") and Largest Bluegill, (over 7").

They have maps of most of the lake property and will contact buyers of any surrounding property that one may wish to purchase.

...ing, Once A Thriving Community,  
...ell Quiet Hamlet In Greenbelt



# Williamsburg, Once A Thriving Community, Is Now Small, Quiet Hamlet In Greenbrier

By SHARLENE KENICK  
WILLIAMSBURG (ENS) — Williamsburg, a small community located 36 miles southwest of Lewisburg, is situated between Calverton and Sinking Creeks in Greenbrier County. This rich grazing area is sometimes called Sinking Creek Valley and Alexander R. Standley has in his possession a photographic copy of a land grant deed signed by Virginia Governor James Monroe in 1806, giving title of ownership of certain local lands to persons in the Sinking Creek Territory. He released the original to a museum in one of the New England states.

The hamlet of Williamsburg was laid out by Moses McCoy in 1822 and named in honor of Thomas Williams. This first settler in 1820, of Welch descent, lived about three miles southwest of the present site of Williamsburg and was brutally slain by Indians, who carried away his children as captives and burned his log cabin home. A favorite camping spot for Indians seems to have been in that nearby area.

Also in 1826, William Hughart built his log cabin, as did William McCoy, near the Williams home. About the same time, the nearby Frankfort settlement was made. During 1771, James Jordan, John Peyton and William Blake settled in the immediate area.

Also in 1771, Andrew Donnelly settled seven miles south in Rader's Valley and built Fort Donnelly for protection from Indian massacres. The site is marked by a stone with inscription on the present farm of Mrs. Ellen Rader Johnson. This strongly built two-story double log house was privately built on land of his pioneer father, Hugh

Shaker shop, opposite the elementary school house, was built in 1888 and was well equipped. The smith was skilled in meeting all kinds of repair needs. In this variety of community services, one might be made to think of a general store. Tradition has it that a pair of forceps was kept nearby so that aching teeth could be pulled from humans by the same strong hand that shod horses and mended broken plows.

The first grain-grinding mill was built by John Wooden in 1880 and was operated by Sinking Creek water power. Choice timbers were brought from distant Anthony Creek to build this mill. However, prior to this date a combination of grit and sawmill with water power is said to have been erected by Cornelius Van Andale. The latter mill was completely overhauled and rebuilt by John Burr in 1880. J. P. Thomason's water power mill stood south of the present day home of Harry McChong on Stone Spring Trail, the Dec. 1, 1887, his combination mill was reported to be grinding all the wheat needed and that W. H. Wyatt had moved his steam mill to near quarters and was grinding rapidly. On April 22, 1888, George Shacker moved his steam sawmill from the former site on Captain Hannah's farm on the head waters of Calverton Creek to a site on the lands of J. R. Rader near the village.

Several other mills were in operation in the Sinking Creek Valley, sawing virgin timber and grinding grain for man and beast. By now, the population of the once thriving village had grown to support these general merchandise stores, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a gun shop and a beef





## Oldest Landmark In Williamsburg Is Frame Structure

The first public school building constructed in Williamsburg was first completed on Jan. 1, 1801. The building, which was the second frame building to be constructed in the town, was built by Mr. S. D. Shook and is the only one of its kind still standing. It was built by John Lowmy, it was first completed on Jan. 1, 1801. The building, which was the second frame building to be constructed in the town, was built by Mr. S. D. Shook and is the only one of its kind still standing.

Williamsburg High School and the Williamsburg Normal School, which were both founded in 1801, were the first schools to be established in the town. The first school to be founded in the town was the first school to be founded in the town. The first school to be founded in the town was the first school to be founded in the town.

1801, his residence, which was situated on the corner of the town, was the first school to be founded in the town. The first school to be founded in the town was the first school to be founded in the town.

on the bank of the river, the first school to be founded in the town. The first school to be founded in the town was the first school to be founded in the town. The first school to be founded in the town was the first school to be founded in the town.

Williamsburg was once incorporated and held a charter from the circuit court. Thomas McClellan was the first school to be founded in the town. The first school to be founded in the town was the first school to be founded in the town.

Williamsburg was once incorporated and held a charter from the circuit court. Thomas McClellan was the first school to be founded in the town. The first school to be founded in the town was the first school to be founded in the town.

Williamsburg was once incorporated and held a charter from the circuit court. Thomas McClellan was the first school to be founded in the town. The first school to be founded in the town was the first school to be founded in the town.











## Community Relations Project Completed In Greenbrier

The Anthony Job Corps community relations project for White Sulphur Springs was completed Thursday with the placing of 10 custom-built picnic tables valued at \$1,000 by the Job Corps in Memorial Park. Representatives of various clubs in the town

working on the project were present for the placing of the tables. They are (left to right) Rev. Douglas Shepherd, Rotary; Paul Creel Jr., Rotary; George Parker, Memorial Park Association secretary; John A. Arbogast, town councilman; and

representatives of the Job Corps, Sylvester Trice, James Mumfry and Larenza Barrett. The community relations project was started in 1968. All the work and money used in Memorial Park, totaling \$3,000, were donated by the Job Corps.

June 5/69

★ Greenbrier Valley

*One Of Lewisburg's Oldest*

## 122-Year-Old House Admired In Lewisburg

LEWISBURG, Sept. 8 (AP) — Visitors to U. S. route 219 pass by one of the older homes in Lewisburg. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Dora Burns, Lewisburg and Ben-tick, it is located on the corner of Jefferson and Foster, one block from the junction of U. S. 40-208.

Many stop and inspect about the old, but well-preserved home. To the passerby, it is obviously very old.

History of the home goes back to 1834, or a few years prior, when John W. Dunn, a successful brick-mason and builder, erected the two-story home. Dunn also made the brick and helped build the Greenbrier County Court House and some of the floor houses in the area.

One section of the old house is made of limestone blocks. The basement has walls 24 inches thick.

The entire home has been covered with plaster in several other sections added during the years, giving the home the appearance

# Blue Sulphur Was Once A Famous Spa

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

When we were burying Shelle Rainey (May 4, 1904-Jan. 30, 1961), a native of Blue Sulphur Springs, the history of that once-famous place began to well up in memory.

Blue Sulphur derived its name from the color of the sediment deposited by what past generations considered to be healing waters.

In ante-bellum days, the great and the near-great of the Old South resorted thither in private carriages and with servants of color to wall upon them hand and foot.

Long gone is the patronage of the place, as well as the famed hotel and related structures, but the base of history still hangs over the sequestered vale in which the crystal clear spring still flows.

The property was reduced to ashes by the Union Army more than a century ago. On a wall in my study is an enlargement of Sawyer's sketch of the Blue Sulphur Springs Hotel. This sketch was in the storied Album of Virginia, now an item coveted by collectors of Americana.

## FROM THIS HISTORIC

spring came the name Blue Sulphur Magisterial District in southwestern Greenbrier County.

The northern boundary of the district is marked by the old state road, dating from 1796, which led to Sawyer's Ferry (now) in Fayette County.

stage," and Clarence Williams, "and nobody knew me. Gloria and I went back to New York to see some shows and I couldn't stick out at all. I remember the a telephone, I was so nervous."

"He seemed, started across the room at a telephone set. 'That's it,' he said. 'How it can sell soap! If it could only sell bananas!'"



(where Peter Sawyer operated a ferry across New River as early as 1772).

The historic James River and Kanawha Turnpike skirts the northeast of Blue Sulphur District. The eastern boundary is the Muddy Creek Mountain range. Greenbrier River forms the southern boundary. Summers County hems the district on the west.

Mountains are high in this district but between the towering heights is good bottom land, which is fertile. Muddy Creek flows southwest through the district to pour its flood into the Greenbrier River, second longest river entirely within the boundary of West Virginia. (The Elk River is longer.)

Muddy Creek was so named by pioneers because it appears muddy. Hamilton Creek is a tributary of Muddy Creek. Martins Creek and Kitchen Creek, both small, complete the drainage of the district.

**FIRST DWELLING** in Blue Sulphur District was about 1772, when Samuel McKinney erected a rude log cabin on Muddy Creek, not far from where an Indian band, under young Chief Cornstalk, massacred all inhabitants at Lewisburg and on Muddy Creek Mountain nine years earlier, in 1762.

McKinney's first neighbor was David Keeney, whose name is perpetuated in Keeney's Knob.

The next settler in the district was an ill-fated pioneer named Monday, who fell prey to savages shortly after settling on Muddy Creek Mountain.

Other early settlers were William Freemaker, Abraham Griffith, Thomas Kelly, Samuel Kincaid, John Conner, James Jarrett Sr., Andrew Burns, William Robert Wallace, Thomas Masterson, James Anderson, James Butler, Samuel Montgomery, Franklin Thomas, Joseph McCLUNG, William Anderson, Samuel Conner, John Perry, Thomas Caraway, Samuel McCorkle, Francis William Hamilton, Joseph Nuff, and James Lewis.

## FRANKLIN TINCHEM

put the first grist mill in Blue Sulphur District in 1790, while George Washington was serving his first term as president. It was a single-g geared, water-powered mill used only for grinding corn.

The first saw mill in the district was erected in 1814 by John Percy. It was built of logs and located on the bank of Muddy Creek.

The first sermon in the area was by the Rev. John Alderson, who organized the Greenbrier Baptist Church on Nov. 28, 1781, at Alderson, on the Greenbrier side of the Greenbrier River. This was the first church in the district.

Gen. Robert E. Lee's celebrated mount, Traveller, came from Blue Sulphur District.

## You're Telling Me!

By WILLIAM RITT

**COMPUTER** controlled automobiles with electronic devices controlling the automatic pilot system are predicted as a possibility before the year 2000. What an improvement! — from the present back-seat to a no-seat driver!

! ! !

If space travel ever becomes as congested that there'll be a question as to who has the right-of-way, Dick Patton suggests the matter might be settled by arbitration.

! ! !

There's a shortage of beer bottles in Sydney, Australia, where, apparently, a lot of people like their ale. The many glassy-eyed customers?

! ! !

As a strident pilot encountered a low hazard while flying over San Francisco Bay at Livermore, Calif. He was cooked on the margin by a high-flying golf ball.

## Red Sulphur Church Started In 1820

By SIDLEY BONNELLY

When we passed through Red Sulphur Springs Valley the other afternoon en route to the new Missionary Baptist Church at Ballard, the story of Red Sulphur Springs Valley Church flashed on the horizon of memory.

Red Sulphur Springs Baptist Church was organized in 1820, the year after we bought Florida while James Monroe was serving his first term as president. That was 200 years after the Pilgrims had landed at Plymouth Rock.

Red Sulphur Springs Baptist Church was one of the churches that long was prominent in the Greenbrier Baptist Association.

### GREENBRIER BAPTIST

Association was formed in 1802 by the union of four churches: Old Greenbrier at Alderson, organized 1781; Indian Creek, 1790; Big Laurel, 1790; Pratt (Old Kanawha), 1796.

Other churches which subsequently became members of the association, together with year of their organization, were: Hopewell in Fayette County, first in 1798, second in 1808; Bowling Springs, Bath Co., Va., 1810; New, in Nicholas at Cross Lanes, 1814; Anson, in Greenbrier, 1820; Antioch, in Fayette, 1822; Lark Creek, in Buchanan, 1842; Liberty, at Ramsey in Fayette, 1844; Mt. Pleasant, in Nicholas, 1846; Jerusalem, at Edward in Fayette, 1847; Meadow Grove, in Greenbrier, 1850; Red Church, in Nicholas, 1852; Elson, in Nicholas, 1861; Summersville, in Nicholas, 1861; Mt. Zion, in Fayette, 1866; Byramtown, in Clay, 1866; Talent, in Nicholas, 1866.

In the intervening years, a number of these churches have

been plagued with internal dissensions and have been split. Historic Red Sulphur church is one of these.

AN ORIGINALLY made up, the Greenbrier Baptist Association was spread over several counties. Delegates from the several churches met in the annual session of the Greenbrier Association in 1821 at Alderson.

Realizing the impracticability of travel by horse and buggy or on horseback to the distant meeting point of the association, it was voted at the 1871 meeting to divide the widespread churches of the Greenbrier into at least two new associations.

Next year, 1872, the Hopewell and the Raleigh Baptist associations came into being. Territory west of Muddy Creek and north of New River (except one of the new groups. This became the Hopewell Baptist Association. It met in Hopewell Baptist Church in January, 1872, to effect an organization. A. N. Rippeine was elected moderator and J. H. Miller Jr. was chosen clerk. The association took its name from the oldest church in it.

ONE OF THE most historic churches in the Hopewell Baptist Association that is still going strong is the Zoar Baptist Church. Charter members of same by which it is known, Zoar was the city to which Lett for refuge when his home town of Indian and Gomerah was destroyed with "ferocious and fire from the Lord out of heaven" (Genesis 19: 23-25).

One of the original worshippers in the Zoar Baptist Church was Henry Morris, son of Henry Morris, the first permanent settler in the Kanawha Valley.

Henry Morris's two daughters were killed by Indians in 1790; the last two white people killed

by savages in this area. At Lockwood on U. S. 18 there is an historic marker which says: "Morris Massacre, scene of massacre, 1790, of daughters of Henry Morris, early settler and son of first permanent settler in Great Kanawha Valley. Graves of Henry Morris and the Indian victims may be seen from the road." On the court house grounds at Summersville stands an imposing monument to the two little Morris girls, Indian victims of 1790 years ago.

ZOAR BAPTIST Church was organized April 17, 1824. Fourteen members made up the charter list of members, all having been dismissed by letter from Hopewell Baptist Church in Fayette County of today but Nicholas county then.

Here is what became of those members: Thomas Ball, excommunicated, 1826; David and Sally Lilly, dismissed by letter, June 20, 1826; Fanny Lilly, dismissed by letter, Dec. 22, 1826; Jane Morris, died; Edward Ryan, died Aug. 11, 1826; Mary Ryan (Rian) died; John Campbell, died May 18, 1840; Nancy Campbell, died Dec. 22, 1821; Deborah McClung, died April 16, 1827; Henry and Jane Hess, dismissed by letter, Nov. 22, 1826; Israel Brown, dismissed by letter.

Some of these early members lived 30 miles or more from where the church house was erected afterward.

Zoar Baptist Church at Kessler's Cross Lanes was used as a hospital for the wounded in Civil War times. It stood on the battlefield where, in August, 1861, Gen. John Floyd's Confederate force scattered an Ohio regiment which was in breakfast. Nearly the battle of Cresskill. Ferry was fought on Sept. 10, 1861.

Present house of worship of Zoar Baptist Church replaced the frame meeting house that was destroyed by fire in recent years.

by Brickman

GIFTS

YOU GOTTA HAVE

## Early Irish Of Greenbrier County--I

By HIRSHLEY DONNELLY

A letter says that while this column has touched lightly on the story of Irish Mountain in Raleigh County, it is wondered why nothing has ever been written concerning the Irish who found homes in Greenbrier County.

Scant is the date at hand on the Irish and Irish Corner Magisterial District of Greenbrier, albeit that favored country is full of the descendants of the sons of the Old Sod.



There was a settlement, or colony, of Irish in the meadows of western Greenbrier County. Numbered in that colony were Michael Sweeney, McCormick Rogers, Pat Bressenham, Michael Call, Pat Dougher, James Fleming, the Sullivans, the Donahoes, and others of like faith and order. These came from the old country, the Emerald Isle.

There is a tradition that they settled in the meadows of Greenbrier's Meadow Bluff Magisterial District because it was similar to the land in Ireland. It was rolling and damp.

And another primary consideration was that it was reported to be free from poisonous snakes!

**A WELL KNOWN** ability of the Irish is to use a spade. These early settlers in the meadow country of Meadow Bluff set to work with their spades and soon had the wet fields well drained, thus rendering the soil fit for good crops.

Much of the rapid development of western Greenbrier county was due to the energy and know how of those thrifty people. Never less of "Grassy

Meadows?"

**SHORTLY AFTER** I settled at Oak Hill in January, 1923, the papers of Fayette County carried the news of the deaths of two of the Irish people of the smoot section.

They were Mr. and Mrs. Michael Relehan and the clipping which tells the story of the passing of these two good people is in my files. Mrs. Relehan, who before her marriage was Mary Wash, died Jan. 24, 1923, at the age of about 78 years. She died in the morning of that day and on the morning of the following day, her husband joined his wife in death. He was much older than his wife—89, I believe.

**MICHAEL RELEHAN** and his wife, were an interesting couple. He was born in County Terry, Ireland, and came to America when he was 13 years old. Michael's Mary was born in County Tipperary, Ireland.

They did not meet until after the close of the Civil War in this country. They were married in Norfolk, Va., and headed for Meadow Bluff District of Greenbrier County where they were to spend their long lives.

**RELEHAN** WAS something like 25 or 27 years old when the Civil War engulfed the nation. Lying in a section where Confederate sentiment was predominant, the young Irishman cast his lot with the Confederacy. He was assigned to the famed "Stonewall Brigade," the "lost cavalry" led by Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-1863).

With the close of the Civil War, the Relehans—both Catholic—set about the business of rearing a family. They had 11 children, nine of whom grew to maturity. One of those nine children was Patrick Relehan, long a resident of Springdale,

Only a few days ago someone wrote and asked where could be found the records of the Catholic church there and a list of the burials in its consecrated burial ground. I don't know.

Other Relehan children were Maggie, who married a Twobig; Dick, John, Julia, Tom, Mary Anne, Morris, and Robert. That was over 40 years ago when the parents of these children died and, in all likelihood, those who were left are now gone.

**A DOUBLE FUNERAL** for Michael and Mary Relehan was conducted in the old St. John Catholic Church with the Rev. J. P. McKernan, another Irishman, at the officiating celebrant. They buried the old couple in the Meadow Bluff Catholic Cemetery.

All of the so-called "Old Irish" of Greenbrier and Raleigh counties long ago went the way of all flesh, there and there in our hill country are some of their descendants. But gone is the tongue of the first edition of those sturdy people who knew the meaning of hard work and loved the land like it was their mother.

God rest their untested souls!



## Early Irish Of Greenbrier County--II

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

After mention of the ground-floor Irish settlers in Greenbrier county in yesterday's column, another of them will be given today. "Look and a promise"

One of the 10 magisterial districts in historic Greenbrier County is the Irish Corner District. It lies south of the C & O Railway and is bounded by White Sulphur district on the east; by Monroe County on the south, and by the Greenbrier River on the north.

This is an old, old section. First settlement in Irish Corner district was in 1778, the year of the 200-Indian force attack on Fort Donnelly in present day Rader Valley in Greenbrier.



**FIRST SETTLEMENT** in Irish Corner district was by Erwin Williams, James Crawford, David McClure, and John McDowell. It was near the geographical center of this county sub-division.

Those pioneer families were joined by John Gardner in 1781. In 1786 Samuel Williams, Robert Knot, and David Williams joined the foregoing five groups. Then in 1790 came Samuel Lewis. Shortly thereafter the settlement was augmented by the arrival of Richard Wilson, Isaac Hampton, John Morehead, Swift Perry and a number of others whose names have been lost in the shuffle of time.

A little known frontier post of defense built against possible Indian incursions, was known as Stewart, or Stewart's, fort and has often been called Fort Spring. There the village of today stands, its name derived from the old fort of frontier times. Fort Spring, on the main line of the C & O Railway, is the only settlement of any size in Irish Corner district.

**BREADSTUFF** was hard to come by in the period when Irish Corner district began to be peopled. To meet that need, a miller by the name of Longmore erected the first grist mill in that area in 1812.

In time, the old mill, after rendering fairly good service, was rebuilt and overhauled by Christopher Hake, who built the first saw mill in Irish Corner district in 1820. It was built on the waters of Belmont Creek, two miles from its mouth.

Its daily production of lumber was about 800 board feet, then considered "something else," as we now say. That sawmill was built on what used to be called the sack saw plan, the best of its day.

**THOSE EARLY** Irish Corner people went in for education. In 1812, same year the first grist mill was started the first school was taught. The teacher was John McDowell. His school plant consisted of a log cabin which had a hewn poncheon floor. His salary was no great shakes and bus transportation of the "scholars" to McDowell's school was an unheard-of matter!

Even in that day of almost 130 years ago there was the feeling that "the mail's gotta go through." Accordingly, the Irish Corner district could boast a post office as early as 1825, when Jams Monroe, last of the Revolutionary War soldiers to be president, was the nation's chief executive.

The office was known as Burdett's post office. Other offices were soon to be established. Three of the earliest were Monroe Draft, Second Creek and Fort Spring.

**ALONG WITH** their grist mill, saw mill, school house and post office, the Irish Corner settlers had to have a religious set-up. In 1820, Rev. John Spotts, a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, started a Sunday School. It met in a school house which stood on the

lands of John Nickell.

As late as only 30 years ago, there were but three meeting houses in Irish Corner district. Largest of these congregations of that period was the Presbyterian, over which Rev. James A. Holt was the minister. There was a small Methodist church and one known as "The Old School Baptist."

Two of these churches were housed in frame structures but the house of the third was a hewed log building.

**SITUATED AS** it is in the area of mineral springs, the Irish Corner could vie with other sections of Greenbrier County and Monroe County with a fountain of curative flow.

On the property of James A. Humphrey there was a white sulphur spring. Its champions declared its water to be more than a match for the stored stream of the spring at White Sulphur Springs.

Only difference between the water of those two springs was that the water from the spring on the land of James A. Humphrey was a lot colder.

Eminent chemists and physicians were loud in their praise of the Humphrey spring, declaring it to be one of the best medicinal springs in that section of the state.

### the small society

AFTER  
AWHILE



Copyright, 1934, The McGraw-Hill Co., Inc.

## Early Irish Of Greenbrier County--III

By **SHERLEY DONNELLY**

While "trotting around" in the files of history of Greenbrier County the other day, one of the papers that turned up had to do with Meadow Bluff District.

There most of the area consists of meadow lands bordered with comparatively steep hills, or bluffs, as the pioneers preferred to call them.

Meadow Bluff is the most western of Greenbrier County's 13 magisterial districts. Nicholas County bounds it on the northwest; Williamsburg District on the northeast; Blue Sulphur district on the south, while the hem of Fayette County borders it on the west.



according to an old bit of West Virginia folk lore.

IT WAS A BRAVE lot of pioneers who established the first homes in Meadow Bluff District. First settler was William McClung. He built his log cabin on the banks of Big Clear Creek in 1773, the year of "The Boston Tea Party," which helped precipitate the trouble with Great Britain which culminated in the Revolutionary War.

When William McClung built his cabin in 1773, there was not a store or a grist mill within 200 miles of his isolated home.

There in that log cabin, on December 20, 1771 — the year before Greenbrier County was formed out of Montgomery and Botetourt counties — was born Joseph McClung. This son of William and Abigail McClung was the first white child born on the waters of Meadow River.

**WILLIAM MCCLUNG** was not destined to live alone in his solitude. There moved in as his neighbors, his brothers, John and Edward McClung.

Then there came John Biggs, John Hickman, Timothy Chapman, Richard Weddered, David Thomson, Daniel Groves, Charles Nevans, John Nevins and James Burns. All of these were actual settlers in that area.

When Lord Dunmore's War got under way to conquer the Indians in 1774 and to take the minds of the Virginians off the impending Revolutionary War, nearly all the men in the Meadow Bluff District area joined Gen. Andrew Lewis' 1100-man army, which defeated the Indians under Cornstalk at Ft. Pleasant.

**SPEAKING OF** the Battle of Ft. Pleasant, fought on Monday,

Oct. 10, 1774, John Hickman, one of the settlers of Meadow Bluff District, rose early that memorable morning. He and another man named Robertson went up the Ohio River in quest of deer.

When they were about three miles from camp, near the mouth of Old Town Creek, they discovered a large body of Indians just arising from their encampment. The two soldiers were fired upon and John Hickman was killed.

Robertson ran into camp and informed General Lewis that he had seen a body of Indians covering four acres of ground. Then the battle was quickly on and ended in the defeat of the Indian horde by late afternoon.

**AFTER THE INDIAN** defeat, there followed an effort at establishing peace on the frontier. Cornstalk, Red Hawk and Kimpisco, son of Cornstalk, were murdered at Point Pleasant by some of the frontier "hot heads" while the Indian chiefs were on the peace talks mission.

This enraged the Indians, who determined on an act of revenge. Accordingly, the year following, a band of 300 Indians set out to attack the white settlements in Greenbrier County in the vicinity of Lewisburg.

From Fort Randolph at Ft. Pleasant, two soldiers were sent to warn the Greenbrier settlers that the Indians were coming. They were John Prior and Philip Hammond. They bypassed the Indians on Big Clear Creek within 20 miles of Fort Donnelly.

The two men raised the alarm and the fort was all set for the attack, which came May 28, 1778. In that attack, James Burns of the Meadow Bluff pioneers was killed.

**SEVERAL NOTABLE** water courses have their source in Meadow Bluff district. Meadow River rises at the foot of Kenney's Knob. Big Clear Creek rises at the base of Big Mountain. From the foot of Hickory Mountain flows Little Clear Creek. Other creek drains the slopes of Blah Mountain.

It is on the sides of Cross Mountain that Beaver Creek has its rise. Big Sewell Creek flows from Big Sewell Mountain while Little Sewell Creek stems from Little Sewell Mountain. These are tributaries of Meadow River, which pours its flood into the "laughing Gully."

No county of West Virginia is better watered than Greenbrier. Meadow Bluff district is particularly well watered by mountain water, which is said to be purified when it runs over blue rocks.





*Restored Fort Savannah In Greenbrier County*

# Historical Fort Savannah Now Museum, Restaurant

By Dr. MARGARET BALLARD, LEWISBURG — A small white stone building housing the quarters of the State Board of Commerce of West Virginia in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, covers the Lewis Spring. This spring was discovered by Col. Andrew Lewis and his father while in the area surveying lands in the early 1700s.

When Fort Savannah was built in 1761 to protect the settlers from the Indians it was located near the spring; perhaps the spring was originally within the walls of the fort.

Indian raids and massacres became more frequent and the redoubt more frequent as the years passed. In 1776 General Dumour of Virginia ordered the evacuation of two armies to reach beyond the enemy. One army was under the command of Colonel Lewis. It was composed of men from Augusta, Florida and other counties in southwest Virginia. They left their first encamping place near the Warm Springs, Rich county, Virginia, and marched to the site of the big spring at Fort Savannah.

The encampment of 1,000 or more men with their equipment in those few hours of ground must have been a stirring sight. The men certainly were backbreaking and *overcast*—rainclouds came, and rained their rainwater upon.

They were a ragged band, tired to walk through the wilderness and over the high mountains. While encamped in this location, which was called Camp Union, provisions were gathered from the surrounding countryside: 300 pack horses, one load each, 54,000 pounds of flour, etc. Although they were weighed down with the heavy loads of provisions and the weary march along the winding Indian trails, at no time did any of the men start to walk the distance to the mouth of the Kanawha at Point Pleasant. They reached their destination without serious incident.

The Indians crossed the Ohio River during the night of Oct. 8, 1776. The battle of Point Pleasant was fought the next day. The army was routed, and the weary men began to retreat their horses. Eighty-one men did not live to return to the big spring near Fort Savannah. Another 100 men were wounded. Gen. John Heath said: "This battle was, in fact, the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and a preview of the future experience of the colonies in obtaining freedom."

Although the spring was closed by poor earth dam water at the present time it is possible to see the old fort too deep buried. The old ground where it stood is a new big discovery that begins the Fort Savannah and the museum of such historical and general interest.

Now on display is a museum that appropriately gathered the history, a relic stone, and a fine collection of facts with illustrations, maps, costumes and other things. Visitors will see large figures and paintings of the battle scene in the "Savannah" garden that depicts the battle scene.

Fort Savannah is one of many State historical sites in the Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

# Historical Fort Savannah Now Museum, Restaurant

By Dr. MARGARET BALLARD

**LEWISBURG** — A small white stone building tucked amidst the equipment of the State Road Commission of West Virginia in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, covers the Lewis Spring. This spring was discovered by Col. Andrew Lewis and his father while in the area surveying lands in the early 1730s.

When Fort Savannah was built in 1735 to protect the settlers from the Indians it was located near the spring; perhaps the spring was originally within the walls of the fort.

Indian raids and massacres became more frequent and the redmen more daring as the years passed. In 1774 Governor Dunmore of Virginia ordered the formation of two armies to march against the enemy. One army was under the command of Colonel Lewis. It was composed of men from Augusta, Fincastle and other counties in southwest Virginia. They left their first wintering point near the Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia, and marched to the site of the big spring at Fort Savannah.

The encampment of 1,000 or more men with their equipment on these few acres of ground must have been a stirring sight. The men certainly wore buckskins and moccasins, coonskin caps, and carried their mountain rifles.

They were a rugged breed, fitted to stalk through the wilderness and over the high mountains. While encamped on this location, which was called Camp Union, provisions were gathered from the surrounding countryside: 500 pack horses, 108 beef cattle, 34,000 pounds of flour, etc. Although they were weighted down with so many pounds of provisions and moving the cattle along the severely rutted trails, or no trails at all, these hardy souls started out to walk the 100 miles to the mouth of the Kanawha at Point Pleasant. They reached their destination without serious incident.

The Indians crossed the Ohio River during the night of Oct. 9, 1774. The Battle of Point Pleasant was fought the next day. The enemy was routed, and the weary men began to count their losses. Eighty-one men did not live to return to the big spring near Fort Savannah. Another 140 men were wounded. Col. John Stuart said: "This battle was, in fact, the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and a prelude of the future successes of the colonies in obtaining freedom."

Although the spring continues to pour forth clear water (at the present time it is unsafe to use) the old fort has disappeared. On the ground where it stood is a new log structure that houses the Fort Savannah Inn and its museum of early furniture and general store merchandise.

Also on display is a mouse trap that apparently guillotined the victims, a roller organ, and a fine collection of farm tools. Another room contains miniature display rooms with miniature figures and furnishings, all complete, even to the Christmas necktie that fellow evidently did not really appreciate.

Fort Savannah is one of more than 60 attractions listed in the Mountaineer Travel Council brochure.

## Image-Makers Should Read This One

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

About the classical volume to reach the library, where this writing is done, is the handsome 84-page work of William Olcott, "The Greenbrier Heritage, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia."

The beautiful book, which is durably bound in green board and encased in an aviate jacket, is a class with the fabulous Greenbrier, world's most famous beauty.

Each page is photographed by E. Truman Wright, in the Quaker's steady, bold, handwriting. He is the genial vice-president of The Greenbrier.

THIS BOOK IS the best thing on White Sulphur Springs and the world-famous hotel since

Gov. William MacCorkle published his large volume on the place and its history. MacCorkle, a Southerner of the old school, was a devotee of the noted spa and the history that clings to the place in heavy shadows.

He once told me that he had only 75 copies of his book published and that he gave away so many copies of it that his publishers never made any money from their sales.

It is now an out-of-print book and much sought after as a collector's item.

SOMEDAY, OLCOTT'S book also will be a collector's item. Meanwhile, it can help change the state's image if enough people see the scores of scenes and portraits—many in rich color. A copy should be in every West Virginia library, public or private.

The traders of West Virginia most likely will pass up this book on The Greenbrier.

Such writers wanted one of the big books that is found in these parts, the red-headed bird book, which will fly swiftly over magnificent flower gardens and come to rest on a pile of berries!

Right here in our own area is one of the north's most wonderful settings—The Greenbrier and its vast estate, where every prospect pleases. Olcott sets it into proper perspective in his book. Copies are available at \$1.50 by writing to The Greenbrier at White Sulphur Springs.

HISTORY IS given a delightful ride in the book. One page is called "A Walk Through History." Here is an excerpt:

"Imagine you are back in the year 1867. As the dance begins, the flickering lights and blue shadows cast their spell, and you forget the little flaws in the picture—the damask gown that had, too obviously, been a drapery, and the gray-suited dancer with an empty sleeve. For the season at White Sulphur has begun."

The author pauses in the Civil War era to show The Old White when it was a scene for southern socialites.

WHEN GEN. David Hunter's Union Army was approaching that section, he gave orders—later countermanded—to burn The Old White. He was dissuaded by one of his staff, Capt. Henry A. du Pont, on grounds that the building would be useful to the federal troops as a shelter when they came through that sector again.

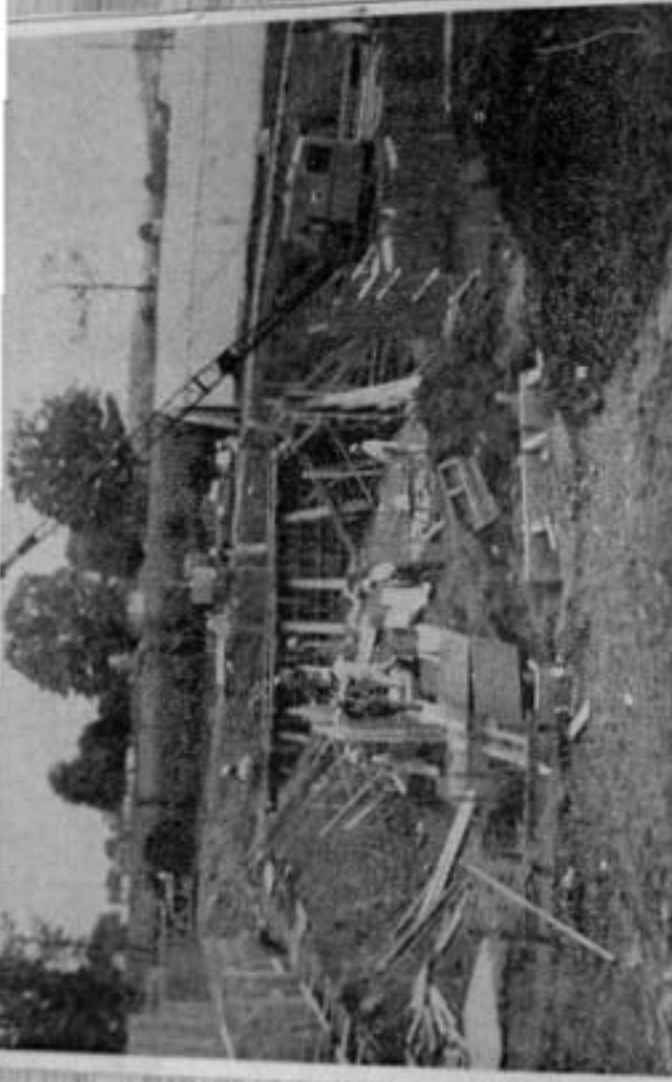
Olcott quotes Hunter as saying: "Well, I had not thought of that."

In 1867, Lee came to White Sulphur, where the Confederate chieftain had brought Mrs. Lee, an arthritis victim, in the hope that the water and baths would prove beneficial.

In 1868, Lee was there again and posed with a number of the southern generals and other men of national renown. That celebrated photograph appears on page 36 of the Olcott publication.

Many of the taboos of the centuries, present and past, are pictured on the pages of this volume, along with word sketches. Of course one of them is Sam Sneed (on page 37), whose picture is on the cover of TIME magazine.





## Greenbrier Nursing Home To Be Completed By Next Summer

Construction on the Greenbrier County Nursing Home at Lewisburg is progressing rapidly as cement footers are being poured by

part of the construction crew while the rest of the crew are laying the brick for the 100 bed unit. The building is scheduled for completion next

summer. This announcement was made by Col. William M. Banks who will serve as administrator of the nursing home. 9-16-68



## 34 Carat Diamond To Be Shown At Fair

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

One of the commercial exhibitions at the 1942 State Fair at Fairlawn will be the noted "Punch" Jones diamond, which weighs 34.46 metric carats or 6,802 grams.

This uncut stone was found

in April, 1928, when William F. ("Punch") Jones and his father, Grover C. Jones, were pitching horse shoes near their home at Peterstown in Monroe County.



The pitched shoes had worn a hole close on to a foot deep at the stakes. When "Punch" pitched one of the horse shoes, it struck an object that rang. He picked it up and remarked with a sort of boyish glee that he allowed as how that he had found himself a diamond.

And he had!

**BUT IT WAS** about 15 years before the boy knew for sure that the bright object, almost as large as a small walnut, was in reality an actual diamond. On May 2, 1943, "Punch" Jones, then a student at V.P.I., Blacksburg, Va., turned over the find to Dr. R. J. Holden, professor of geology at the famed school, for identification.

After Dr. Holden received the glossy mass of striking brilliance he set about making a careful examination of it. On June 12, less than six weeks later he wrote to Jones, "After a study of this stone it is my opinion that this is a diamond."

"It is the largest one ever found in eastern United States, a third larger than the largest previous find, the Dewey diamond, and one of the largest ever found in North America.

It is of good color and appears to be comparatively free from imperfections. A more detailed discussion is being prepared, which with your approval I will offer for publication."

**IN VOLUME 37**, No. 4 of the "Bulletin of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute of February, 1944, there was published the story by Dr. Roy J. Holden of "The 'Punch' Jones and Other Appalachian Diamonds."

This 22-page publication is of a very scholarly nature and deals at length with the "Punch" Jones diamond as well as showing various illustrations and pictures of it.

A copy of Dr. Holden's booklet on the subject of this precious stone was secured some years ago for this library and is on the desk as this is being typed.

The "Punch" Jones diamond was on display in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington for a number of years.

**WHENCE CAME** this huge stone, largest alluvial diamond ever found on this continent? How did it get to Peterstown?

Dr. Holden believes the stone may have had three possible histories.

"It may have been derived from a local igneous rock. It may have come from a conglomerate with no, little, or much transport after release. It might have been transported from its point of origin to point of discovery through a complicated transport so long and so intricate that it is useless to speculate on anything except its late stages.

"The first seems the least probable of the three, because there are no known local igneous rocks and because the surface markings indicate a

long journey."

The geologist was equally uncertain about his other two probable theories as to how that diamond got to Peterstown.

**NOW FOR A WORD** about the "Dewey Diamond" mentioned above. It was found at Manchester, Virginia, in 1928. Its original weight was 23.75 carats. It was off-color and imperfect.

It had a large flaw on one side and was an octahedron with slightly round faces where, as the "Punch" Jones diamond's form is a hexoctahedron with all 48 faces present.

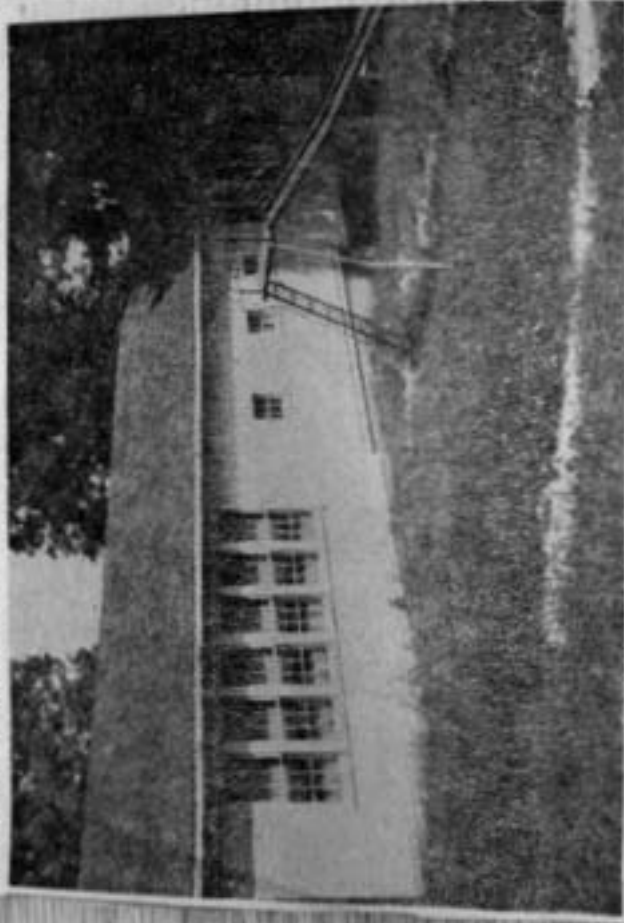
After the Dewey diamond was cut, it weight 11-11-14 carats. It originally sold for \$1,800 but later was valued at only a fraction of what it sold for originally.

In 1913 a diamond was found in Tazewell County, Va., by Frank Brewster, laborer, in a cornfield near Founding Mill, Va. It was believed that it was dropped by birds in migratory flight.

**"PUNCH" JONES** never lived in profit from the big diamond he discovered. He went into the army in World War II and was killed in action in the Rhineland campaign of late 1944 and early 1945.

It was near Kaiser-Lautern that he, as a non-commissioned officer, and his lieutenant were out on an armed patrol when they stumbled onto a German machine gun nest which mowed them down.

It was while we were there at Kaiser-Lautern that this occurred but I did learn of the young man's identity at the time. While at Peterstown shortly after my return from the war, a trip was made to Peterstown to call on the ill-fated young soldier's parents.



## 43-Year-Old Charmco School Closes

This elementary school in Charmco, which started as a one-room school in 1910, has completed its last year of operation. Students will be transported to Crichton, Rupert and East Rainelle elementary schools in the fall.

Al Meadows, the school's principal since 1952, will become principal of Crichton Elementary and Junior High School next year. Other principals who served at the Charmco school were Mrs. Ada Hines, W. T. Shepherd,

Murry Thompson, Mrs. Ollie Hedrick and Elbert Perkins. The building is being used by the Head Start program this summer. Residents of Charmco hope to convert the building into a community center next year.

## Lead Mine Lost In Greenbrier County?

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

Back in the days of the Civil War when shortages of munitions occurred in the Confederate Army there was a lead mine in Greenbrier County that was worked for lead for bullets to be used in Confederate munitions.

Legend has it that this mine was in a cave in the heart of one of the mountains near Lewisburg. It was first discovered in the early pioneer days when the backwoodsmen frequently resorted to the vein for bullets for use in their long-barreled, muzzle-loading rifles.



AS THE SOUTH was not a manufacturing center, the blockade established by the United States Navy at the outset of hostilities in 1861 caused a shortage of war supplies. It was at this point that some of the southern sympathizers remembered the existence of the Greenbrier County mine.

The mine was immediately reopened and the ore packed on mules over the mountains to points where it was manufactured into Confederate mine balls and other bullets.

THE MINES' manufacture from this lead greatly helped in the early days of the fratricidal conflict. But after Appomattox the location of the mine was lost again.

Later when methods of mining were evolved which made profitable the working of small per cent mines, the search began for this lead mine in Greenbrier. However, it was lost.

About 50 years ago it was rumored that there was only one man alive who knew the exact location of the lode. Story was that he did not have the wherewithal to purchase the land wherein the mine is located, so refused to divulge information as to where the lead mine was.

A VEIN OF LEAD was discovered at what was then known as Upland in Summers County early in 1921.

This find recalled the story of the lead mine in the hills near Lewisburg. Since Summers County borders on Greenbrier it was speculated that the Summers vein found by Messrs. Jones and Thompson was but a continuation of the Greenbrier vein.

As this is written from a note made 46 years ago and never added to, the sequel of the Summers County discovery is unknown at this time in 1967.

ANOTHER STORY of 40 years ago concerned a silver mine that was reputedly found in the Gauley Mountain region upstream from Gauley Bridge. It was supposedly high on the mountainside above Gauley River. The discovery was reported made at the time of the Civil War. Those who knew of the vein of precious metal became casualties of the battlefields.

Presumably, the silver mine is still there and awaits a finder.

Frequently someone asks me if I have ever heard of that mine. It used to be mentioned in the Fayette County papers but it has been many a blue moon since it was last mentioned.

Perhaps some rover with a sensitive metal detector, might be lucky enough to come upon

this silver mine and make himself rich. In these days when silver coins are vanishing, a silver mine might become a paying proposition.

**SPEAKING OF** vanishing American things, consider the old-time wooden nail keg. Back in the days before nails were shipped in from Japan and other nations, nails made in this country were shipped to hardware dealers in small wooden kegs. Staves in the wooden kegs were made of oak timber and left rough, at a general rule.

Nowadays a wooden nail keg is a curiosity. With the coming of heavy cardboard nails are packed and shipped in paper boxes. Thus the wooden nail keg has become an antique. It is occasionally found on sale in antique stores among bizarre articles of past generations. People buy the wooden nail kegs and cover them with basted cotton and padding now. Then they are used as seats.

Recently I saw a college student who is working on a master's degree using one of those wooden nail kegs as a typewriter desk! It was about the right height for the rather short girl.

**HOW OFTEN IS** a wooden box of any kind found nowadays? Corrugated cardboard—thanks to Thomas Jefferson for coming up with the idea of devising added strength from corrugation of metal and paper—has supplanted the use of wood for boxes.

They used to make wooden churns for the family farm. But who ever saw, or has a wooden churn in the 20th Century? They are prized as collectors items and rarely found any more.





Pictured above are part of a delegation that visited the Greenbrier Valley Airport at Maxwelton last week in reference to establishing commercial airline service at the Airport for five counties in West Virginia and Alleghany County in Virginia. Left to right are: Edgar Lewis Smith, prosecuting attorney; Sol Coker, Mrs. Coker, Bob Olliver, all of Washington, D. C., and C. W. (Bill) Lewis, Jr., president of the County Court.

These men were surveying the possibilities of Airline Service at the Airport and whether or not the service would be feasible. They conferred with business men and citizens of the area and officials of Covington, Va., Alderson and other towns.

On page six of this weeks' Independent you will find a form to be filled out for Airline Service, have you filled yours out? If not, please do so at once as it is most important to have a substantial number of requests for the service before national airlines will give it consideration.

Many citizens have signified their desire for Airline Service verbally, but have failed to take time and send in the completed form. Take time now and mail your request to The Greenbrier Valley Airport, Box 306, Lewisburg, W. Va., or if you need assistance call Col. John Gwinn, Airport Manager, at 645-3961.

July 1968



Shown at the Oak Terrace in Lewisburg last night are the owners and promoters of "The 1st World," a fabulous new tourist attraction which will open north of Lewisburg next spring. The group are (from left): Paul Modjeska of New York, designer and builder; Henry F. Lindsay of Lewisburg, owner of the cavern, formerly known as "Grapevine Cave," who has signed a 50-year lease; Mrs. Lindsay; Justin Resnick of New York, publicity expert, and Clifford N. ... man of New York state, one of the nation's leading speleologists who already operates two commercialized caverns in New York. It is estimated the new venture will bring \$20,000 per ... & into the area in new tourist money. (DAILY NEWS photo)

Shown at the Oak Terrace in Lewisburg last night are the owners and promoters of "The Lost World," a fabulous new tourist attraction which will open north of Lewisburg next spring. In the group are (from left): Paul Modjeska of New York, designer and builder; Henry F. Lindsay, owner of the caverns, formerly known as "Grapevine Cave," who has signed a 50-year lease; Mrs. Lindsay; Justin Reasick of New York, publicity expert, and Clifford N. Forman of New York state, one of the nation's leading speleologists who already operates two commercialized caverns in New York. It is estimated the new venture will bring \$20,000 per week into the area in new tourist money. (DAILY NEWS photo)

# 'The Lost World' to Open Near Lewisburg

A group of tourist attraction promoters from New York state have secured a 50-year lease on the property of Henry F. Lindsay about two miles north of Lewisburg on the Fairview Road, and by next spring will open one of the most spectacular tourist attractions in West Virginia.

It will be an underground wonderland advertised as "The Lost World." For years the caverns has been known locally and in cave survey books as "Grapevine Cave," but the promoters decided this name would not lend itself well to a highly-advertised tourist attraction.

The new promoters are so "excited about the new venture" that they held a dinner last night at the Oak Terrace in Lewisburg to explain their plans to city and county officials, press and radio. They estimate the attraction could add about \$20,000 per week to the economy of the area.

Mr. Lindsay introduced the group, starting with Clifford N. Forman of Pine Bush, N. Y., who operates two commercialized caverns in New York and is recognized as one of the nation's leading speleologists. He is believed to hold the North American record in vertical descent into a cave. He once went 1810 feet down into a cavern in Mexico.

At present the only opening into "The Lost World" is through a sink hole at the top of a hill with a vertical drop of 110 feet. Surveys have shown that a ground-level entrance can be made by digging a tunnel 150 feet to open into the first spectacular room, which he said is large enough for a football field. He described many other attractions in the caverns, including the fossilized bones of a 10-ft. bear, which are now in Carnegie Museum but will be carefully re-created as the original pre-historic animal wood.

The rooms and passages of the cavern are

about 80 feet high and vary from 80 to 150 feet wide. They are filled with astounding stalactite and stalagmite formations of many beautiful colors. A small stream flows through part of the cave.

There will be no guided tours through the cave, Mr. Forman said. Instead, the more modern method of permitting visitors to go at will and remain as long as they wish. The pathways will be smooth, wide and perfectly safe. Interesting features will be lighted in beautiful colors and electronic eyes will be installed to prevent people from straying off the pathways and damaging the formations.

"Caves are more afraid of people than people are of caves," he said. If an electric beam is broken an automatic warning device will immediately instruct the offender, in a calm voice, to return to the path. Vandals can do much damage to a cave by taking souvenirs.

About 7,000,000 people in the U. S. go underground each year to visit about 200 commercialized caverns. "The Lost World" will be one of the best in the nation, Mr. Forman predicted.

Justin Reasick, whose father owns one of the world's most valuable collections of antique luxury automobiles near New York City, will handle publicity for "The Lost World." He described plans for a gift shop, brochures and an intensive advertising program to draw tourists off of U. S. 60, U. S. 21 and the new I-64 now under construction in that area. Financing of the new venture has already been taken care of, he said. The group is greatly impressed with the Greenbrier area and its possibilities for the future, he added.

Other associates in the venture are Paul Modjeska, designer and builder, and Fred Gray, who was not in town for the dinner last night.

July, 1968



Stones of the lost Teyuan in Lewisburg last night are the owners and promoters of "The Lost World," a fabulous new tourist attraction which will open north of Lewisburg next Spring. In the group are (from left) Paul Matthews of New York, designer and builder; Harry F. Lewis, Jr. of Lewisburg, owner of the property; Lucienne Adams, "Carnegie Case," who has signed franchise of New York state, one of the nation's leading zoologists; and Clifford B. Cunningham, president of the Lewisburg Zoological Society. The new attraction will bring \$10,000 per week into the area in the tourist season.

(DAILY NEWS photo)

## 'The Lost World' to Open Near Lewisburg

A group of tourist attraction promoters from New York state have secured a license from the governor of Harry F. Lewis, Jr. to develop the lost world of Lewisburg, Pa. The group will be the first to develop the area, and the new attraction will open next Spring.

It will be an underground world, and the owners have been known locally and in some nearby towns as "Carnegie Case," but the promoters decided this name would not lend itself well to a highly-advertised tourist attraction.

The new promoters are an "excited about the new venture" that they hold a dinner last night at the lost world of Lewisburg to explain their plan to city and county officials, press and public. They estimate the attraction could add some \$10,000 per week to the economy of the area.

Mr. Lewis introduced the group, starting with Clifford B. Cunningham of New York, N. Y., who is president of the Lewisburg Zoological Society. He is believed to hold the North American patent to construct a cave, to open near (Rt. 101) but down into a cavern in Mexico.

To promote the new opening near "The Lost World" is through a visit here at the top of a hill with a vertical drop of 100 feet, but which has shown that a ground-level entrance can be made by digging a tunnel 100 feet to open into the first underground room, which is said to be large enough for a football field. The described lower area attractions in the cavern, including the historical tunnel of a cave, which are now in Carnegie Museum, but will be available to visitors as the project progresses, equal work.

The owners and promoters of the cavern are

about 100 feet high and vary from 10 to 100 feet wide. They are filled with astounding attractions and dramatic formations of many beautiful colors. A small stream flows through part of the cave.

There will be no guided tours through the cave, Mr. Matthews said, because the cave contains a number of interesting features to go in with and come on long to the cave. The entrance will be smooth, wide and perfectly safe. Improving features will be lighted to beautiful colors and electric; even still be possible to prevent people from straying off the pathways and damaging the formations.

"Caves are more alive of people than people are of caves," he said, "if an electric beam is broken or scattered, various devices will immediately destroy the object, be a cave room, or even in the path. Visitors can do much damage in a cave by taking equipment."

About 7,000,000 people in the U. S. go underground each year in visit about 200 commercial caverns. "The Lost World" will be one of the best in the nation, Mr. Matthews predicted.

John Bantick, whose father owns one of the world's most valuable collections of antique jewelry collection near New York City, will handle publicity for "The Lost World." The described place has a gift shop, restaurant and an extensive advertising program to draw visitors all of it. It is, N. Y. 101 and the new 1-44 new under construction in the area. Planning of the new cavern has already been taken care of, he said. The group is greatly impressed with the Lewisburg area and its possibilities for the future, he added.

Other members in the group are Paul Matthews, designer and builder, and Paul Lewis, who was not in town for the dinner last night.

July, 1968

Virginia DAILY NEWS, Monday, July 15, 1968

## Search For Identity Of Var

TUCKWILLER

---  
been rather quiet  
Richlands way  
perhaps I  
he subject up.  
spell.

were offered. Dog. Wild dog.  
Coyote. Red Wolf. The concen-  
sus seemed to be coyote, but  
no one was sure.

Meanwhile, Charles O. Hand-  
ley, Jr. whose parents had re-  
cently retired to Lewisburg,  
had become interested in help-

hav  
Fol

ri  
d  
a  
r

# Search For Ident

By GRACE TUCKWILLER

Things have been rather quiet and peaceful out Richlands way this spring so perhaps I shouldn't bring the subject up. It might break the spell.

On the other hand, so many of you seemed interested in reading about and even in seeing Richlands famous infamous captured critters, more commonly known as "the Varmints," that I thought perhaps you'd like to know that the subject is not dead although the varmints are.

Dr. Barbara Lawrence of Harvard University, who for years has been studying a new species of animals called "canid" which means it's related to dogs, wolves and coyotes, has become interested in the skulls, photos and information of our Greenbrier varmints.

First, a brief review: from the summer of 1965 until February 13, 1967 when Sam Jarrett trapped and shot the first one, unidentified predators had

were offered. Coyote. Red Wolf. Sus seemed to be the only one no one was sure of.

Meanwhile, Charles Handley, Jr. whose father recently retired, had become interested in the subject. He is Curator in Charge of Mammals of the Smithsonian Institution. He was the one that brought the subject to Dr. Barbara Lawrence of the Museum of Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Late this spring, Charles Handley, Sr. was the one of some correspondence between Charles Handley, Sr. and Dr. Lawrence. Copied for me.

April 29, from Charles Handley, Jr. to his father. Dad, I am enclosing a letter of additional correspondence I have had with Dr. Lawrence of Harvard University. She is interested in the canids that are disturbing stock in the Greenbrier area. I would like very much to see the skulls and photos of the varmints.

one, unidentified predators had killed more than 200 sheep in the Richlands area. Late spring to mid-summer saw more than 100 more killed by an unusual method of kill. In all of the sheep killed there was no evidence that they had moved or kicked at all. They were killed instantly with one grab under the ear and only a little of the meat eaten.

On July 24, Roy Scott of Lewisburg, shot a pup of the variety. Later four pups were shot by Hadley Withrow, Jim Holiday, Joe Jarrett and Jarrett's nephew.

On December 10, Okey Crone and Jess Jones discovered an old one trapped in a blind set beaver snare which had been set by Paul "Jake" Hilleary on the E. A. Tuckwiller farm. Hilleary, a trapper for the State Department of Natural Resources, had been called in on the cast last summer. He spent twenty-two days in the area on his first visit and ten days later. The Department called

would like additional mens than the skull. If many pic many inc sible an to Dr. I skulls e dividual secure

April  
Lawre  
Jr. "having  
analyz  
seem

"The  
deed  
New  
by m  
Our  
is ju  
ing  
that  
of no  
have  
domin  
troduc  
genes

his first visit and ten days later. The Department called off official trapping when word came back from Washington that the head of the first varmint killed was "just a dog."

Hilleary disagreed with the verdict. So did Dr. James F. Mann, a local veterinarian, and most of the farmers and sportsmen who had become interested, so Hilleary began trapping in his free time. A few days after the one was trapped in December, another one was trapped which had different color fur and slightly different physical features, but the same viciousness.

The animals were kept in a cage for a while in the shop at E. A. Tuckwiller, Jr.'s farm and for almost a week hundreds of cars and trucks were parked along the driveway and road as men, women and children came to look at them.

Many different identifications

\* \* \*

The geode is the Iowa state rock.

troduc  
genes  
and fi  
nomen  
coyote  
eastwa  
sampl  
show  
toward  
is can  
extren  
tion.  
which  
spell  
this is  
sion o  
than o  
coyote  
few sp  
Michig  
this pl  
GINIA  
eastwa  
cal, bu  
animal  
wide fr  
ssippi  
attenti  
studies

"I a  
copy o



# h For Identity Of Varr

LER

quiet  
s way  
ps I  
ct up.

many  
I in  
see-  
nous  
om-  
ar-  
haps  
the  
the

of  
for  
ew  
ed  
e-  
nd  
ed

were offered. Dog. Wild dog. Coyote. Red Wolf. The consensus seemed to be coyote, but no one was sure.

Meanwhile, Charles O. Handley, Jr. whose parents had recently retired to Lewisburg, had become interested in helping with the identification. He is Curator in Charge, Division of Mammals of the Smithsonian Institution. He sent the skull of the one trapped by Hilleary to Dr. Barbara Lawrence at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Late this spring, Charles Handley, Sr. received copies of some correspondence between Charles, Jr. and Dr. Lawrence. Copied in part, they said:

April 29, from Charles Handley, Jr. to his father. "Dear Dad I am enclosing some addi-

havior  
Follow

"S  
right  
don't  
about  
mob  
of as  
sition  
our  
thing  
appe  
anim  
exa  
how  
be  
that  
inte  
of n  
We  
to  
"  
cept  
one  
our

Handley, Sr. received copies of some correspondence between Charles, Jr. and Dr. Lawrence. Copied in part, they said:

April 29, from Charles Handley, Jr. to his father. "Dear Dad, I am enclosing some additional correspondence that I have had with Dr. Lawrence at Harvard University regarding the canids that have been disturbing stockmen in the Lewisburg area. I am sure that she would like very much to see additional pictures of the specimens that have been killed other than the one of which I got the skull. If you could secure as many pictures as possible of as many individual animals as possible and send them directly to Dr. Lawrence. . . additional skulls even of the dog-like individuals if any more are secured."

April 4th letter from Dr. Lawrence to Charles Handley, Jr. ". . . canis skull . . .

to Dr. Lawrence. . . additional skulls even of the dog-like individuals if any more are secured."

April 4th letter from Dr. Lawrence to Charles Handley, Jr. ". . . canis skull . . . having set up a technique for analyzing these what's its, it seemed stupid not to apply it...

"The beast is very close indeed to certain specimens from New England both by eye and by multiple character analysis. Our paper on the N.E. Canis is just about completed, waiting only on numerical proof that it is highly variable ...As of now, we feel that what we have in New England is predominantly coyote, that any introduction of dog and/or wolf genes probably is not a local and frequently recurring phenomenon but happened as the coyote population was spreading eastward. A rather variable

sample of Minnesota coyotes show a shift from coyoteness towards both dog and wolf which is carried to an even greater extreme in our local population. For various reasons, which would take too long to spell out here, we feel that this is more likely an expression of ancient hybridization than of rapid evolution of the coyotes to fit a new niche. A few specimens from Illinois and Michigan and Canada fit into this picture. THE WEST VIRGINIA BEAST suggests that this eastward migration of an atypical, but predominantly, coyote animal is occurring on a rather wide front. The lower Mississippi valley canids surely need attention and behavioral studies . . .

"I also sent the photos and a copy of your letter...to the Silvers, who have done the be-

# Of Varmints Goes On On

Wild dog.  
concentrate, but

O. Hand-  
had re-  
visburg,  
in help-  
ion. He  
division  
asonian  
skull  
illeary  
nce at  
rative  
ersity,

Charles  
opies  
be-  
Law-  
said;  
land-  
Dear  
addi-  
at I  
ce at  
ding

havior studies for my project.  
Following are their comments:  
"Size and profile seem about  
right for a wild specimen. We  
don't see anything 'peculiar'  
about the ears. They are very  
mobile, and apparently capable  
of assuming many different po-  
sitions -- a characteristic of  
our beasts. There are so many  
things that mask the natural  
appearance of the living, healthy  
animal that without actual  
examination we hesitate to say,  
however, that there could not  
be some dog in it. We think  
that this is one case where  
internal characters would be  
of more value for identification.  
We believe that it is related  
to our species, if not pure.

"Position of ears in all ex-  
cept the newspaper picture and  
one other is characteristic of  
our animals -- defeated and en-

during. The  
print (with  
in a norma  
characteris

April 17,  
Dr. Lawren  
menting on  
Canis skul  
nomenon a  
population  
port to th  
mal might  
one time,  
have been  
area wher

April 23  
to Handle  
quite poss  
were brok  
worn down  
well have  
for a whil  
the pups a  
terior app  
their unifo

# ... Goes On Out Richlands W

project.  
ments:  
m about  
men. We  
ecular'  
are very  
capable  
rent po-  
istic of  
o many  
natural  
healthy  
actual  
to say,  
did not  
think  
where  
ld be  
tation.  
lated  
pure.  
l ex-  
and  
ic of  
d en-

during. There is one b and w print (with dog) that shows them in a normal position -- also characteristic of our canids."

April 17, from Handley to Dr. Lawrence. "...letter commenting on the West Virginia Canis skull ... 'isolated phenomenon and not part of a population' ... fact lends support to the idea that the animal might have been caged at one time, and, if so, might have been transported to the area where it was found .."

April 23, from Dr. Lawrence to Handley, Jr. "...I think it quite possible that the teeth were broken and subsequently worn down and the animal might well have been kept in captivity for a while. I am interested in the pups and their doglike exterior appearance as well as their uniformity. F-1 hybrids of

both coyotes crossed with these characters.

And so names. WE and UNKNOWN we started headline it said, "B Hunt Slate Lambs" and to tell method of total kill and 600.)

A few different willer, J your she mint."

So he his sheep

But the which t killed b Weaver' found it

b and w  
ows them  
-- also  
canids."

alley to  
r com-  
Virginia  
shed phe-  
t of a  
s sup-  
e ani-  
ged at  
might  
to the  
d ..."

rence  
ink it  
teeth  
ently  
night

ivity  
d in  
ex-

as  
of

both coyote and our unknowns  
crossed with dogs had both of  
these characteristics ..."

And so we have two new  
names. WEST VIRGINIA BEAST  
and UNKNOWNNS which is where  
we started. Meanwhile, a recent  
headline in a Charleston paper  
said, "Roane (Co.) Varmint  
Hunt Slated After Killing of Six  
Lambs" and the story went on  
to tell about the "unusual  
method of kill." (Greenbrier's  
total killed was between 500  
and 600.)

A few weeks ago two men at  
different times told E. A. Tuck-  
willer, Jr. "You'd better check  
your sheep. I just saw a var-  
mint."

So he is checking and so far  
his sheep are all right.

But there was this big one  
which they thought they had  
killed but it kept going up into  
Weaver's Knob and no one ever  
found it ...



# Fossils Found Along Mountainsides

By DR. MARGARET BALLARD  
Mountainaire Travel Council

Fossils are found in the shale along the mountainsides, along the river banks and along overhanging cliffs, in the "dumps" and the separating ledges of coal mines. They are the remains of little animals and plants that lived and flourished

so many millions of years ago in the land we now call West Virginia.

Leaves and twigs growing beside the streams or in the swamps fell into the water and settled into the soil at the bottom. The small animals, especially marine animals, were covered with the soil. Waves and wind washed on top of them and caused pressure upon them. The little animals and plants were compressed and flattened. Finally with so much pressure the water and air was pressed out and only a thin film of carbonaceous material was left. The surrounding material became rock and the plant or animal was encased in hard layers of stone. When the rock is split apart we find the "fossil," for such the animal or plant has become, showing a compression on one side of the stone and an impression on the opposite side. This is the most common type of preservation of prehistoric life in West Virginia.

Fossils may be defined as: Any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or plant of a former geological age. We restrict the use of the word to "remains" at least as old as the "ice age" or about one million years.

Where does one go to find fossils in southern West Virginia? One of the best places is around coal mines, although with modern methods of mining, it is becoming more difficult to search there. Look through the "dumps" of underground mines or among the shale pushed aside in surface mining. Do not enter an abandoned mine alone. Search the material on the outside.

Other places to search are along the cliffs that follow the streams. Cliffs along the Greenbrier River are especially productive. Look also in the shale on the mountains along the highways. Peter's Mountain shale offers fossils of unusual perfection. It is said that fossils occur "in patches."

West Virginia Geological Survey published an extensive report, by counties, of the geology of the state.

in Beaver Pond District (Monroe County) marine fossils may be found near the Norfolk and Western Railway east of Newcomer Station and extending westward; and in Flynn-Smith District, starting at the western edge of Albion near Connors College and westward down the highway to Laurel Creek one mile east of Albion. In Red Sulphur District (Monroe County) they may be found starting at road fork one and one-half miles southwest from Ballard and traversing westward along highway to Red Sulphur Springs. Marine fossils are found in Greenbrier County along Howard's Creek and the Greenbrier River near Caldwell. Green Sulphur District (Summers County) starting at the top of Big Sewell Mountain one mile southwest of the old Mountain View Schoolhouse then north westward to the schoolhouse, is the last fossil area.

For the beginning fossil collector, a valuable book is "Plant Fossils of West Virginia," published by West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia. This book is still in print and is of great help in searching, marking, and storing fossils.



# Lewisburg Church Named For Missionary

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

Albert T. Shuck of 3811 English Ave., Louisville, passed through Lewisburg the other day and had his attention attracted to the colonaded Shuck Memorial Baptist Church on the town's main thoroughfare.

He appealed to the Rev. Norman Harless, pastor of that congregation, for information "on the Shuck that the church was named for," as he states in his letter to me of March 20. According to the Louisville man, Harless told him that "this Shuck was the first missionary to China, in 1836, and that Dr. Donnelly, of Oak Hill, W. Va., could tell you in on the details about that man."

What the Lewisburg preacher did is technically known as "passing the buck."

**SHUCK MEMORIAL.** Baptist Church was organized in 1877, if my memory clings has not slipped overly much. When the present house of worship was erected, the minister was a Reverend Cook, a near kinsman of the Rev. Dr. Alvin Cook, late the minister of Berkeley's First Baptist Church for many years.

He wanted to get the Shuck Memorial Church dedicated and was not having any luck at getting a minister to make the dedication address on the Sunday they planned the dedication service. He had tried to get Rev. D. M. Dorsey of Welch but Dorsey was tied up that day. Next he tried Dr. A. S. Kelley but the man had a previous engagement. Another minister was sought but his prior commitment for the time precluded his accepting the invitation.

Time was running out and the dedication Sunday was right on top of the Lewisburg minister, so, in desperation he wrote out, he plaintively bemoaned that he could not get anybody whom he wanted to deliver the dedica-

tion sermon and wondered if I might not do it! He was told that if he could not get any one of those he wanted that I wouldn't mind helping him out.

It was on a hot Sunday in August, in the year 1936 or 1937, when the dedication address was delivered, using the text offered by Jacob when he dreamed that night at Bethel when he saw the heavenly stairway: "This is the house of God." But to the story of the man for whom the church at Lewisburg is named.

**REV. J. LEWIS SHUCK** was born in Alexandria, Va., Sept. 4, 1812. In 1830 he was ordained and went at once to China as a missionary, having been sent by the Triennial Convention. In 1837 he baptized his first convert at Matsan.

In 1840 the agent from whom he received his support failed. Shuck removed thereupon to Hong Kong and supported himself by editing a paper, but did not suspend his work as a missionary. In 1843 the church he organized had 26 members. In 1843 Shuck's wife died and in 1845 he returned to the United States to make provision for his children.

In 1846 he went back to Shanghai, under the patronage of the Southern Baptist Convention, taking his second wife with him.

In 1853 SHUCK returned to the U. S., having lost his second wife. In 1854 he was sent as a missionary to the Chinese in California, taking with him his third wife.

In California he spent seven years, discharging the double duties of missionary and pastor of Sacramento Baptist Church. As far as is known, he organized the first Chinese church of any denomination on the continent.

Having spent a quarter of a century laboring among the Chinese, Shuck returned to Barrow Court House, S. C., in 1861 where he spent the remainder of his life, preaching

for the surrounding churches. In 1862 he died in the 51st year of his life. He had a son, the Rev. L. H. Shuck who was long the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Charleston, S. C.

**THAT SON** of the first missionary to China was born at Singapore on the Malay Peninsula while his parents were en route to China in 1830. After the death of his mother in 1844 he was sent back to his grandfather, Rev. Addison Hall, in Virginia and prepared for college.

He graduated at Wake Forest College in North Carolina from which he received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and D. D. After his graduation this man spent a year as professor in the Oxford Female College in North Carolina and then became principal of the British Male Institute in that same state.

After the death of his father in 1862, the son took over the pastorate of the churches which his father held at the time he died. In 1869 he assumed the pastorate of the noted First Baptist Church, Charleston, S. C., where he did the work of his life. Shuck Memorial Baptist Church at Lewisburg has had an up-hill pull because the Presbyterians and the Methodists have long had the large works there.

## the small society



Yesterday And Today—

## Magnate Conned Into Buying Greenbrier

By HIRLEY DONNELLY

When in need of a lift of spirits, a hurried trip is always made to the world famous Greenbrier Hotel for a meal and a stroll under the stately trees which grace the spacious grounds at White Sulphur Springs.

There the spirit of the late ex-Governor William A. MacCorkle seems to brood over the historic history because his restoration a generation ago is easily to be seen.

He and Edwin Hawley, in conjunction with Frank B. Enlow, a celebrated corporation lawyer, were the ones who went about the purchasing and rebuilding shortly after the turn of the present century. This trio of giants became interested in the rebirth of the Old White and the restoration of its former splendor. Enlow had an Old South background and told MacCorkle he believed that Edwin Hawley, who had but recently purchased the C & O road andocking Valley and linked those two up with the C & O of In-

diana, thus connecting the east up with the west and the Great Lakes, could be interested in buying the Old White.

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.** wrote the ex-Governor in his "recollections of Fifty Years," had played a wonderful part in the social and political economy of the Old South. It had been particularly the playground and the home of southern people, and had been for a long while the real capital of the nation. These presidents had made their summer homes. All the old families came and for six months of the year the White Sulphur was their home.

They made no more visit as they do today, but an extended stay, with their horses and carriages, their manservants, their maids and cooks, and all the entourage of the baronial home.

There were assembled the South's youth and beauty, the married and womanhood, with their smiles and joys and tears, their engagements and marriages, and there met in conference for many years the men who really ruled the South, and, as a matter of fact, the nation.

There were the women of the South, the secretaries of whose smiles governed the land, and there, when the conflict was hot, assembled the men whose heart's work was the making of the grass to grow on the desolate battlefields, and whose hands were erecting the broken fortresses and lifting the fallen pillars of their home land.

It was a place such as has never before been seen in this country, and its like will never again be witnessed.

**BUT EDWIN HAWLEY** had no sentiment for the South; he was interested only in making money. It mattered but little to him that the Old White was on its way to where the woodbine twined its decaying buildings, to the green springs, the majestic trees, the transcendence of the brilliant Greenbrier air, the

witchery of that storied land, sunlight, and the promise of its faded glory was so much stuff to the impassive railroad magnate.

MacCorkle set the stage, with proper props, to get Hawley to buy and build back the Old White.

Hawley was given a dinner and its guests were present. It was in the summertime, with the cool nights and bright moonlight and the perfume of flowers, and the whippoorwill nodding all the night long. Present very many of the beautiful women and courtly men of the South.

**A SPLENDID Southern dinner** it was — a dinner that was a gourmet's dream. Enlow sat at the foot of the table, MacCorkle sat at the head of the table with a Southern beauty at his side. By Hawley was a gorgeous creature on one side and a marvelous white haired matron of the old days on the other side, a woman who could speak in golden words of the departed glories of the Old White.

Enlow was treated with a glass of bubbling champagne as the only stranger in the party. Toastmaster of "banquet" at Charleston spoke of the wonders of our Southern civilization and of the glamour and smiles and tears which the Old White had seen for a hundred years.

Everyone, beautiful women and gracious men, rose and clinked their glasses and turned to the Northern man with his eyes of steel. He alone remained seated, but was so touched by the moving tribute that he turned to Enlow and said, "I believe that I will buy this place and turn it over to the C & O and rebuild it."

He did. Famous like the Old White started back on its way to fame and today is nearly a most famous spot. Earth has nothing finer than the Old White, now the Greenbrier, with its magnificent setting of two thousand acres.



# The Greenbrier Gets Top Rating

WHITE SULPHUR — The Greenbrier, mountain resort in White Sulphur Springs, once again has received the five-star rating of the Mobil Travel Guide and is listed in the 10th edition of the country's best-selling travel guidebook.

Over 23,000 restaurants, resorts, hotels and motels are listed and rated on a one to five-star basis in the seven-volume Travel Guide which will be available at Mobil stations and bookstores this month.

A special feature of the 1968 Mobil Travel Guide is a letter code system which tells the reader at a glance what major credit cards are accepted by the lodging and dining facilities.

Each of the seven regional editions gives valuable information on local history, sightseeing, amusements, sports and recreation facilities. They also include regional road atlases and detailed maps of major cities and special auto-tour sightseeing routes.

E. Truman Wright, vice president and managing director of the mountain resort, will accept the award for The Greenbrier at a dinner presentation to be held at the Forum of the Twelve Caesars in New York City May 27.



### *'One Of Prettiest'*

Ronceverte's Church of the Incarnation has been called "one of the prettiest churches in Greenbrier County." The

Episcopal structure is constructed of wood and is painted white. It has a single aisle.